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Foreign Minister Malile Departs for FRG

AU1309121588 Tirana ATA in English 0945 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Tirana, September 13 (ATA)—The minister of foreign affairs of the PSR of Albania, Reis Malile, left on an official visit to the FR of Germany at the invitation of the federal minister of foreign affairs and vice chancellor of the FR of Germany, Dr Hans Dietrich Genscher.

At the Rinas airport, he was seen off by the chairman of the State Planning Commission, Niko Gjyzari; the minister under the Presidency of the Council of Ministers, Farudin Hoxha; the director of the International Relations Study Institute, Prof Sofokli Lazri; the vice minister of foreign affairs, Muhamet Kapllani, and other comrades.

Present were also the charge d'affaires a.i. of the Embassy of the FR of Germany to the PSR of Albania, Werner Daum.

Arrives, Makes Statement

AU1309183288 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, arrived in the FRG today. At the place where he is staying in Bonn, where the national flag of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania has been raised, Reis Malile, minister for foreign affairs, issued a short statement to the press which says, among other things:

It is a particular pleasure for me and my co-workers to pay a visit to your country at the invitation of Mr Genscher, FRG foreign minister and vice chancellor. The discussions I will hold with Mr Genscher and other personalities (?will enable us) to assess the balance of achievements during the past year, and to exchange views on finding suitable ways to further extend and make concrete the relations of friendly cooperation in various fields between the People's Socialist Republic of Albania and the FRG. I will also exchange views with Mr Genscher about problems in connection with the international situation today.

Novelists Agolli, Kadare Depart for SFRY

AU1309191288 Tirana Domestic Service in Albanian 1800 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Dritero Agolli, chairman of the Albanian Writers and Artists League, and the writer Ismail Kadare left for Belgrade today to take part in the meeting of writers of Balkan countries to be held in (?Bar) in Yugoslavia between 15-18 September.

BCP Control Committee Reviews Penalties

AU1409084388 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 13 Sep 88 p 6

[Unattributed report: "Party Membership Is Not a Gift"]

[Text] On 12 September the Bureau of the BCP Central Control-Auditing Commission reviewed petitions from sanctioned and ousted party members.

The penalty imposed on Viktoriya Kamenova Stefanova, ousted from the primary party organization at the Vidin "Fuel and Construction Materials" Enterprise, has been confirmed. As cashier of the mutual assistance fund she had prepared documents with false contents, used means for her own needs, and allowed crude violations in dealing with documents.

The penalty imposed on Tsenko Zakhariev Ivanov, a citizen of Sofia, has been changed from "ouster from the BCP" to "strict reprimand with warning," because the original penalty had fulfilled its positive role. Ivanov had been punished because he had not attended meetings on a regular basis and had not paid his membership dues. The "reprimand" of Kalina Baeva and Professor Simeon Nedyalkov has been canceled, because it has fulfilled its positive role. The primary party organizations at the places of work of Bozhidar Koprivski, who works at the Ministry of Transportation System, and Petur Burdzhiev, who works at the "Interproekt" Institute in Sofia, have been instructed to discuss whether to restore the party membership of Koprivski and Burdzhiev respectively.

The party membership of Geno Karpulski from Lovech, and Lazar Kozhukharski from Mikhaylovo Village, Mikhaylovgrad Oblast, has been restored.

The case of Petur Burdzhiev is especially interesting. He is a well qualified and respected architect, who had completed his education in the USSR. He rapidly advanced as a specialist at the "Agroproekt" Institute, and demonstrated positive qualities as an active public figure who was successfully fulfilling party instructions. In 1982, at his personal wish, he began working abroad, in the country in which his wife was born. According to the BCP regulations, in such a case he can no longer be a member of the BCP. This fact has been made known to him, as he was told that by not being given a document of discharge he had in fact been ousted from the BCP. This case poses an important and delicate problem, namely, that whenever a Communist adopts any decision whatsoever, he must take into consideration the very important fact that he is a party member. Several years ago Petur Burdzhiev had severed his relations with the party, but now he can be admitted again, if he gains the confidence of the Communists at his place of work. This is so because membership of the BCP is not granted whenever one likes it, but whenever one deserves it.

Leadership Figures Attend Revolution Day Meeting

AU1209135888 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 9 Sep 88 p 1

[Excerpts] Hundreds of Sofia working people came on 8 September to Sofia's Georgi Kirkov Hall to mark the greatest Bulgarian holiday—9 September, the Day of the Socialist Revolution—the first date of our motherland's new annals. [passage omitted]

The participants greeted with prolonged applause the following leaders, who, led by Todor Zhivkov, general secretary of the BCP Central Committee and State Council chairman, took their seats in the honorary presidium: Comrades Grisha Filipov, Dobri Dzhurov, Yordan Yotov, Ognyan Doynov, Pencho Kubadinski, Petur Mladenov, Petur Tanchev, Grigor Stoichkov, Dimitur Stoyanov, Nacho Papazov, Vasil Tsanov, and Dimitur Stanishev; deputy chairmen of the State Council; secretaries of the Bulgarian Agrarian National Union Permanent Board; and leaders of sociopolitical and mass organizations.

Viktor Sharapov, USSR ambassador to Bulgaria, also attended the meeting. [passage omitted]

'Falsifications' of Turkish Press Answered

AU1409102088 Sofia NARODNA ARMIYA in Bulgarian 13 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[Article by Major Petyo Dafinkichev and Neli Kostadinova: "The Weapon of the 'Wellwisher'"]

[Excerpts] The truth about the lie.... This is how simple the manner of unmasking a lie is in the face of justice and human conscience. The ancient Greek philosophers said that words are not needed whenever there are facts.

Therefore, we decided to show the truth in order to dispel the claim of the Turkish YANKI magazine, published in its issue of 15 January 1987, that young, descendants of Bulgarians who had been converted to Islam by force during Turkish rule, are being used in the Army in humiliating posts, such as toilet cleaners, guards, and so forth, and this only in the construction troops. This is the truth as it is, and not as shown by the Turkish journalists.

We selected one of the units of the Bulgarian People's Army, in which young Bulgarian soldiers are serving. The unit, at which Officer Nikolov is serving, has the authority of a well trained and selfless collective. [passage omitted]

Corporal Sasho Kolev was born in Pravda Village, Razgrad Region. He dreamed of being a member of the airborne troops, however, the medical commission had found something in his spine, and sent him to the signal corps.

I began my service and understood that being a member of the signal corps also is an important and responsible army post. I like my post very much. Recently I received the second rank, and already have 15 days of home leave as an award. I visited my village and was pleased to see that my uniform impressed the people. My grandfather was a cavalryman, and my father fought on the front. I have already participated in 25 armed exercises. [passage omitted] Our unit is very united. We respect our commander First Lieutenant Lyubomir Lyubenov, who simultaneously is an exceptionally demanding and humane man.

Corporal Veselin Krustev also belongs to the company of First Lieutenant Lyubenov. He is a member of the Komsomol Committee and an exemplary soldier in his combat and political training.

I am already at the end of my service, he says, and thus I can evaluate the changes that have taken place in my character over the last 2 years. The main thing is that I feel myself responsible for things, which I used to see as the responsibility of adults. I also know what tests I can withstand and what difficulties I can overcome. I also know the value of the masculine soldier friendship, and this is a lot. [passage omitted]

When at the end of our conversation we mentioned the slander and fabrications of the YANKI magazine, which tried to divide the defenders of our country and our citizens in general into categories, the boys spontaneously retorted: "This is a lie! We are the living proof that there is not a drop of truth in these allegations!"

What the boys of the Bulgarian People's Army said does not require a commentary. We shall conclude with a wish—may their service be fruitful and may they firmly hold the weapons in their hands. May they forget not that the self-proclaimed "wellwisher" is worse than the overt enemy....

CPSU's Zaykov Visits Sofia Industrial Plant

AU1309195688 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] The second day of the working visit paid to our country by Lev Zaykov, member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and first secretary of the CPSU Moscow City Committee, began with a meeting at the Sofia BCP Municipal Committee in Serdika municipality.

Snezhana Slavcheva, first secretary of the BCP Municipal Committee, described how the leadership and workers from over 100 enterprises situated on the territory of the municipality are working for the development of Sofia's economy. The existence of five scientific institutes and seven technical development bases creates favorable conditions for modern, scientific-technical services to benefit industry.

During the talk between Comrade Lev Zaykov and the leadership of the municipality, questions of restructuring within the party organs were touched upon. The guest stated that this restructuring is a precondition for the improvement of socialist democracy and for the transformation of the state [words indistinct].

Later on the guest visited the Vulcho Ivanov plant. He discussed questions pertaining to the new economic mechanism, technological innovation, and improving production quality. Dimitur Dimitrov, director of the plant, and Elena Zlateva, chairman of the "Industry for Man" association spoke on the basic issues of our light industry.

Demonstrating the latest models in men's and women's fashions, produced by the [word indistinct] economic trust, they described the organization of mass consumer goods production in our country.

Comrade Lev Zaykov expressed interest in organizational and production questions and spoke of the experience of the CPSU Moscow City Committee in solving similar problems.

Subsequently, a cocktail party was given at the USSR Embassy on the occasion of Comrade Lev Zaykov's visit to our country.

Later in the day Comrade Lev Zaykov visited the Central Universal Department Store and other trade enterprises on Vitosha Boulevard. He also visited the People's Palace of Culture and attended a folklore performance.

The guest was accompanied by Comrade Grisha Filipov, by Comrade Ivan Panev, first secretary of the Sofia City BCP Committee, and by USSR Ambassador Viktor Sharapov.

Balev Delegation Returns From Latin America

AU1209133588 Sofia RABOTNICHESKO DELO in Bulgarian 11 Sep 88 p 2

[Text] The parliamentary delegation led by Milko Balev, member of the State Council and chairman of the National Assembly Foreign Policy Commission, returned to Bulgaria on 10 September. The delegation visited Brazil, Argentina, and Uruguay at the invitation of the parliaments of these countries.

At the invitation of the ruling American Popular Revolutionary Alliance Party, Comrade Milko Balev, as leader of a BCP delegation, visited Peru.

Dimitur Stanishev, secretary of the BCP Central Committee, was among those who greeted the delegation at Sofia airport.

Lukanov Meets Minister, Deputies in Athens

AU1009165488 Sofia BTA in English 1502 GMT 10 Sep 88

["On Questions of Bulgaro-Greek Cooperation"—BTA headline]

[Text] Athens, September 10 (BTA corr.)—Mr. Andrey Lukanov, minister of foreign economic relations, who is on a brief working visit to Greece, had a meeting with Mr. Panayiotis Roumeliotes, minister of national economy, and with Mr. Ioannis Papandoniou, deputy minister of national economy and chairman of the Greek part of the Bulgaro-Greek Commission for Economic and Technoscientific Cooperation.

The sides made a detailed analysis of the bilateral economic relations in light of the top-level agreements. Along with the conclusion for activation of the economic relations, it was noted that the great possibilities opened by the political dialogue between the two countries are not used to the full. The two sides stressed the importance of the direct and active communication between the business circles of the two countries for the broadening and stabilizing of the economic relations. They also stressed the role of the governments and their competent organizations for the creation of the necessary political and legal conditions for economic cooperation through the complete utilization of new forms.

Mr. Andrey Lukanov, who is also performing the functions of chairman of the CMEA's Executive Committee, had a meeting with Mr. Theodhoros Pangalos, second minister of foreign affairs responsible for the relations with the European Economic Community, which is chaired by Greece till the end of the year. The two sides exchanged views on the opportunities for development of the cooperation between the CMEA and the EEC after the signing of the declaration for establishing of official relations between them. The joint conviction was expressed that in a number of concrete spheres there exist preconditions for active development of the trade-economic and techno-scientific cooperation between the two organizations and their member states.

Atanasov-Led Delegation Returns From DPRK

AU1109181788 Sofia Domestic Service in Bulgarian 1730 GMT 11 Sep 88

[Text] The Bulgarian party-state delegation led by Georgi Atanasov, member of the BCP Central Committee Politburo and chairman of the Council of Ministers, which took part in the celebrations marking the 40th anniversary of establishing the DPRK, has returned to Bulgaria.

SRV Deputy Foreign Minister Talks, Departs

AU1209182388 Sofia BTA in English 1804 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—Mr. Nguyen Di Nien, deputy minister of foreign affairs of Vietnam, left this country today. He visited this country for the holding of consultations.

The deputy minister was received by Mr. Petur Mladenov, member of the Politburo of the CC of the BCP and minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria.

The guest was acquainted with the deep changes underway in this country in all spheres of socioeconomic life.

During the talk the two sides discussed a number of topical international problems. Special attention was paid to the situation in Southeast Asia and the roads for political settlement of the Kampuchean problem.

The two sides greeted the positive influence of the new political thinking on international life and voiced conviction that it will contribute to the elimination of the existing regional conflicts.

Mr. Petur Mladenov expressed Bulgaria's full support to the constructive initiatives of Vietnam in this direction. Mr. Ivan Ganev, deputy minister of foreign affairs, took part in the consultations on the Bulgarian side.

Yordanov Meetings in Japan Reported

AU1209190588 Sofia BTA in English 1833 GMT 12 Sep 88

["Bulgaria, Japan: For Broadening of Cultural Exchange"—BTA headline]

[Text] Tokyo, September 12 (BTA)—Ended the official visit of Mr. Georgi Yordanov, minister of culture, science and education, to Japan. He was received by Prince and Princess Mikasa and had talks with Mr. Sosuke Uno, minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Gentaro Nakajima, minister of education, Mr. Soichiro Ito, director general of the Science and Technology agency. During the talks, which passed in the spirit of cordiality and sincerity, positive assessment to the bilateral relations was given. The importance of the cooperation in culture, science and sports for the overall development of the Bulgaro-Japanese relations was stressed.

Mr. Georgi Yordanov had a meeting with Mr. Keidzo Saji, president of the "Suntory" Company, and with Mr. Yosiji Kabayashi, chairman of the Managerial Council of the "NTV" Television Company and president of the YOMIURI newspaper.

During the visit of Mr. Georgi Yordanov in Japan the Japanese-Bulgarian Society for Friendship had a constituent assembly. It was attended by renoun [as received] representatives of Japanese public and political life, science and culture.

The chairman of the society Mr. Tsuneo Ikeda, renoun Japanese publisher, said that it will work actively for broadening of the bilateral cultural exchange and for the mutual getting to know of the two peoples.

Minister Andreotti To Visit Bulgaria 20 Sep

AU1209153188 Sofia BTA in English 1459 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Sofia, September 12 (BTA)—At the invitation of Mr. Petur Mladenov, minister of foreign affairs, Mr. Giulio Andreotti, minister of foreign affairs of Italy, will arrive on an official visit to Bulgaria on September 20.

BCP Historian Boev Views Socialist Revolution

AU0909194088 Sofia TRUD in Bulgarian 7 Sep 88 p 3

[Interview with Professor Boris Boev by Krasimir Tomov: "Our Revolution" —date, place not given]

[Excerpts] [Tomov] Much has been written about the 9 September Socialist Revolution. This is why in our interview with Prof Boris Boev, from the Institute of Marxism-Leninism at the Academy of Social Sciences and Administration under the BCP Central Committee, the first question we asked was: What do you personally consider as the most interesting part in the history of our revolution?

[Boev] It is all interesting. Professionally, I am concerned with a later period. I am particularly interested in the epoch of cooperativization and industrialization, and on how these processes influenced the lives of hundred thousands of people.

[Tomov] We will talk about this later. Let us first describe the situation in Bulgaria on the eve of the 9 September 1944 revolution at the end of World War II. [passage omitted] [Boev] An important conclusion was drawn—that we must study and creatively apply the experience of the October Revolution in building socialism in the Soviet Union. Prior to 1947 our party applied this creative approach, not only from a political point of view, but especially in building the economy. During that period, the principles of NEP [New Economic Policy], of Lenin's concept on a multi-sector economy, were applied in our country. Various form of property existed, such as state, cooperative, private, and even capitalist property. The party in those days encouraged even the so-called patriotic industrialists and businessmen in the purpose of restoring the economy. This was correct at that time as a line of policy. Nevertheless, at the first session of the Cominform Bureau in October 1947 our party was criticized—with the argument that this system obstructed the revolutionary changes and underestimated the strength of the workers class while overrating the enemy's strength. The results of this criticism became evident at the end of 1947, when everything was simply overdone, especially the fundamentally correct policy of nationalization was grossly exaggerated: even small flour mills, small wool combing machines, creameries, and small enterprises, in general, were nationalized which, naturally, as state property, were highly unprofitable and doomed to failure.

[Tomov] Was this the influence of the personality cult in the Soviet Union?

[Boev] As of 1947 our party's brilliant creative approach in the political and economic sector began to fade. At the 16th plenum in summer 1948, under the influence of the Second Conference of the Cominform Bureau (when the Yugoslav Communist Party was criticized), Georgi Dimitrov was forced to make self-criticism. One of the accusations was that our party did not follow the Stalinist postulate on the constant exacerbation of class struggle under the conditions of building socialism. Under this pressure the party was actually forced to practice self-criticism for having conducted an essentially correct policy in rallying all progressive and patriotic forces for the sake of the lofty national and social tasks.

[Tomov] Can we assume that this marked the beginning of those deviations from the Leninist norms of party and social life which our party and society rejected as a result of the April 1956 Plenum?

[Boev] Deviations came later—especially in connection with cooperativization. By the end of the forties the labor cooperative farms had already proved their efficiency as the most appropriate forms of Bulgarian agriculture. The successes of cooperative farms had a great influence on the consciousness of the peasants. Nevertheless, to a certain extent, we repeated the shortcomings of mass collectivization in the USSR during the 1929-30 period. The application of the instruction on state deliveries practically forced some private farmers to join the Labor Cooperative Farms. The instruction was implemented for the first time in 1950—a year of poor harvest. The majority of "private farmers" left the thrashing floor with empty bags. This was a basic violation of the Leninist principles of free choice and material incentive. Following this, the state deliveries, the payment for machine-tractor stations in kind, and other such measures resulted in very low daily wage rates. Our industrial successes during the First 5-Year Plan period, to a certain extent, were achieved at the detriment of the rural areas . . . Let us not repeat the well-known facts about culture, science, and education. The mechanical application of Soviet experience, along with many valuable and positive assets, also caused some of our shortcomings. [passage omitted].

President Husak Concludes Visit to DPRK, PRC

Offers Toast to Yang Shangkun

AU1209170788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 5 Sep 88 p 6

[Speech by President Gustav Husak at a dinner given in his honor in Beijing on 3 September: "Ardent Welcome for Comrade Gustav Husak in Beijing"]

[Text] Esteemed PRC President Yang Shangkun, esteemed Chinese comrades and friends, I was glad to accept the PRC president's invitation to visit your country and I wish to extend sincere thanks for this. Permit me also to express—both on behalf of the comrades accompanying me, and on my own behalf—our gratitude for the cordial welcome accorded us and to thank you, Comrade PRC President Yang Shangkun, for the warm words you have just spoken.

Our peoples' friendship and respect for the diligent, talented Chinese people have deep roots, roots whose origins lie in admiration for China's rich spiritual heritage, which has significantly enriched world culture and civilization. I myself belong to the generation which followed with a feeling of deep class solidarity the Chinese Communists' persistent struggle of many years and the Chinese people's courageous and devoted fight for freedom and social justice. Our peoples ardently welcomed (as did all progressive people throughout the world) the victory of the Chinese revolution, which has justly become one of the most significant revolutionary events of the post-World War II era.

The installment of the people's power has imbued the friendship between our peoples with a new quality, opening new historical prospects for it. During the fifties this friendship was consolidated in the joint work of Czechoslovak and Chinese Communists and millions of working people in our two countries for building a socialist society. That is also the time when the firm mutual ties and broad Czechoslovak-Chinese cooperation began to be forged. We have been following up these traditions, particularly during the last few years.

We follow with appreciation and sympathy the Chinese people's devoted efforts in building socialism and implementing the conclusions of the 13th PRC Congress and of the first session of the National People's Congress [NPC], aimed at accelerating the reforms in the economic and political spheres and at further opening the country to the outside world. Your every success on this road fills us in Czechoslovakia with joy, and we hope that all your goals are realized.

Like the PRC, the Soviet Union, and other European socialist countries, we in Czechoslovakia are also searching for new approaches to provide for further successful socialist advancement, and we are gradually implementing them. In keeping with the line of our party's 17th congress, the axis of our efforts lies in comprehensive intensification, in the implementation of structural changes in our national economy, in the realization of the economic reform, in the restructuring of other spheres of social life, in the intensification of socialist democracy, and in the expansion of the people's participation in management. In all these great changes, it is most important that we reach a deeper mutual understanding and exchange experiences and intensify cooperation with all socialist countries.

Our current visit and the talks which we have opened today in an atmosphere of trust and understanding are meant to contribute toward deepening relations and cooperation between our Communist Parties and our socialist countries. The visit paid by Comrade Zhao Ziyang, CPC Central Committee general secretary, to Czechoslovakia last year, and the visit paid by Comrade Milos Jakes, CPCZ Central Committee general secretary, to the PRC in May 1988 have become significant milestones in our relations. These visits have meant the culmination of normalization along party and state lines, and they have opened up the scope for developing all-around cooperation. The results of the summit talks are gradually and successfully being implemented in all spheres.

This is attested to by the constructive dialogue between party and state representatives, by the good (and more frequent) contacts between the bodies of representatives and social organizations, and by progress in the development of economic cooperation. We have signed a number of documents, thus establishing good foundations for long-term, stable cooperation in the economic and scientific-technical spheres.

We are firmly resolved to make every effort to help intensify and consolidate our collaboration and to develop every aspect of our contacts along the lines of party, state, and economic agencies and social organizations, as well as contacts between twin cities and organizations, and other forms. It is in our common interests to strive to broaden the implementation of such new and progressive forms of collaboration as joint business ventures, direct relations between enterprises, and the search for new paths and cooperation possibilities. We are convinced that such cooperation corresponds to the needs of both countries, accelerates the development of our economies, and consolidates the ties of friendship between our peoples.

Esteemed comrades, I can state with satisfaction that the views our countries hold on the basic issues of the present international situation are either concurrent or close. The peoples of our two countries are concentrating their energy on socialist construction and have grasped the fact that we can ensure this goal solely under peaceful conditions.

Certain trends which are becoming manifest in international relations fill us with hope for the future. Czechoslovakia welcomes this development and, together with the Soviet Union and the other countries of the socialist community, it is striving to promote it.

The latest positive steps in a number of spheres (which have been the focus of tension and exacerbated regional conflicts to date) permit us to hope that the possibility of a peaceful solution will prevail. Czechoslovakia is resolutely fostering the solution of all disputes between states and nations by political means.

The Czechoslovak proposal to establish a zone of confidence, cooperation, and good-neighborly relations along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries is also aimed at normalizing the situation in Europe and in the world.

Likewise, we hope that (as in the solution of regional issues) an agreement will also be reached on problems concerning mankind as a whole—such as on the gradual elimination of nuclear arms, on the solution of ecological problems, on assistance to the development of young Asian, African, and Latin American states, on the elimination of famine, poverty, and epidemics, on the destruction of chemical weapons, and on reducing the strength of armed forces and conventional arms to an extent which would make any future aggression impossible.

The states of the Warsaw Pact are striving to achieve all this (as was reaffirmed at the July session of the Warsaw Pact's Political Consultative Committee in Warsaw).

The realization of these lofty goals of mankind's existence and advancement is fully in line with the ideals of socialism. We highly respect the fact that the PRC, a country which plays such an important role in international life, upholds identical positions on these decisive issues of today, and that it stands on the side of peace, of the consolidation of international security, and of prospects for a world free of nuclear arms.

Permit me to conclude by raising my glass and drinking the health of Comrade Yang Shangkun, PRC president, and of all other Chinese comrades present here; by drinking to further successes in the implementation of the CPC's policy, to the all-round development of friendship and cooperation between the people of Czechoslovakia and the PRC, and to peace, socialism, and progress in the world.

Gustav Husak concluded his speech by inviting the PRC president to visit Czechoslovakia. In the course of the dinner, which took place in a cordial, comradely atmosphere, Yang Shangkun accepted the invitation with gratitude.

Greetings From Aircraft

LD1209091788 Prague Domestic Service in Slovak 0700 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Gustav Husak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and president of the republic, as he was airborne over China, sent a telegram of greetings to Yang Shangkun, PRC president. He expressed the convinction that friendly relations and all-around cooperation between Czechoslovakia and China will be developed successfully in the interests of the people of both countries and of strengthening world peace.

Meets Gromyko in Moscow

LD1209194988 Prague CTK in English 1907 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Moscow Sept 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak Communist Party Presidium member and President Gustav Husak stopped over in Moscow today on his way from Pyongyang back home and met here with Soviet Communist Party Politburo member and President Andrey Gromyko.

They discussed bilateral issues.

Welcomed on Return

LD1209173888 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 1500 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Excerpts] We wish you a good afternoon from Ruzjne airport where Comrade Gustav Husak has returned after 12 days of important visits. He is now preparing to receive the commander of the honor guard drawn from the Prague garrison. [passage omitted]

The returning delegation headed by Gustav Husak is being welcomed at the airport by Lubomir Strougal, federal premier and member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; Ladislav Adamec, Vasil Bilak, Jan Fojtik, and Josef Kempny, members of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium; candidate Presidium members and secretaries of the CPCZ Central Committee, deputy premiers of the CSSR, deputy chairmen of the Federal Assembly, ministers; representatives of the National Front Central Committee, of the capital of Prague, and of the headquarters of the Czechoslovak People's Army; the Soviet ambassador, the charges d'affaires of the PRC and the DPRK, and other personalities of our politicial and public life. [passage omitted]

Views Talks in PRC, DPRK

LD1209174588 Prague CTK in English 1512 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Pyongyang Sept 12 (CTK correspondent)—"I am much satisfied, in some respects even pleasantly surprised," Czechoslovakia's President Gustav Husak told CTK today on the results of talks he held during his ten-day visit to China and Democratic People's Korea.

"Talks and meetings were held in a cordial, comradely and frank atmosphere, and this is a very good political basis for all further steps," he added.

Speaking of Czechoslovak-Chinese relations he said that the situation has fully normalized following the visits by Premier Zhao Ziyang to Czechoslovakia and Czechoslovak Communist Party General Secretay Milos Jakes to

China and that nowadays there is a normal friendly, comradely cooperation between the two countries. The possibilities to develop the ties are practically unlimited in all spheres and both sides are sincerely interested in deepening cooperation. There are great possibilities particularly in economic cooperation because China is a vast country, developing at a high speed, and its interest is the same as Czechoslovakia's which has a tradition in exporting complete plants and machinery. "We will go into details in the autumn," Gustav Husak said, "when minister in charge of the State Planning Commission, member of the Chinese Communist Party Politburo Standing Committee Yao Yilin comes to Prague and we will continue concrete talks on economic cooperation. The door is open also in other spheres."

Asked about the possibilities of cooperation with the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, Gustav Husak pointed to last week's meeting of the mixed intergovernmental commission for economic, scientific and technological cooperation held in Pyongyang. He said that the commission discussed many proposals which will be specified in Prague in the autumn during a visit by economic experts from DPRK.

As regards foreign policy, the Czechoslovak president said that during his talks in China and Korea all major topics of international life were discussed. Particular attention was devoted to cooperation of the socialist countries, the preservation of peace and the prevention of war. He pointed out a common interest in further developing and deepening cooperation between the socialist countries aimed at improving the living standard of the people.

As a whole our opinions are identical except for some details and we pursue basically the same path, Gustav Husak said.

He reiterated that Czechoslovakia supports the DPPK's efforts to peacefully unify the country and that the Korean comrades highly appreciate this stand.

Lenart Returns From Visit to Soviet Union

AU1309110288 Prague RUDE PRAVO
in Czech 10 Sep 88 p 3

[Report by special CTK correspondent: "Extraordinary Emphasis on Progressive Forms; Conclusion of J. Lenart's Visit to the USSR"]

[Text] Kiev—The Czechoslovak party delegation led by Jozef Lenart, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and Central Committee secretary, which is currently on a working visit to the Soviet Union, conferred with Boris Kachura, member of the Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the Ukrainian Communist Party, and with Vitaliy Masol, member of the Central Committee Politburo of the Ukrainian Communist Party and chairman of the Council of Ministers of the Ukrainian SSR, in Kiev on Friday [9 September].

On the same day the Czechoslovak party delegation returned to Prague. It was welcomed at Ruzyne airport by Vasil Bilak, CPCZ Central Committee Presidium member and Central Committee secretary; and by Viktor Lomakin, USSR ambassador to the CSSR.

Upon his return Jozef Lenart granted CTK an interview in which he termed the meetings with Soviet party, state, and economic figures "very useful."

He also said that the visits to industrial enterprises have enabled the delegation to convince itself of the great political determination and entrepreneurship inspired by the restructuring process. Because of this, one can expect to see the practical results of restructuring in the enterprise sphere very soon, particularly in the field of scientific-technical progress.

In every enterprise or research institute we visited, we saw how the achieved results compare with the highest world standards. The leading Soviet representatives, ministers, directors, researchers, and workers are all convinced that the results must be compared with the highest, and not merely average, world standards, Jozef Lenart stated.

Later in his interview he stressed that the well-tried principle of friendship and mutual assistance does not in the least contradict the principle of economic efficiency and responsibility which is being promoted. On the contrary, our higher mutual demands on science, trade, and joint ventures will consolidate our present friendship. The Moscow seminar of Czechoslovak and Soviet engineering enterprise directors has clearly shown the USSR's great interest in setting up joint associations and enterprises and in founding development and other organizations. Their main aim should be to rapidly develop progressive technology and to introduce it in large production series.

In the future the Soviet Union will be a far more demanding partner; it will not be satisfied with the low parameters of our products. Understandably, our own approach to cooperation will be the same. We have spoken about this quite frankly to each other during the negotiations, and the contractual mechanism guiding our economic relations will also be constructed upon this viewpoint.

Asked about future cooperation in the consumer industry, Jozef Lenart pointed out that the Soviet consumers will not be satisfied with the present quality of our consumer goods. We must also realize that the introduction of the latest scientific-technical knowledge in production and the broad international cooperation in science and technology will enable the USSR to offer its partners machinery with high technical parameters. We, too, should grasp this opportunity, Jozef Lenart stated.

Asked about the obstacles that are still preventing a broader development of direct relations between CSSR and Soviet enterprises, he said that (in keeping with the congress line and the conclusions of the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions) we intend to place extraordinary emphasis on the development of progressive forms of cooperation. Our enterprises and research facilities can get to know the Soviet market directly. They must also simultaneously show greater courage in overcoming the barriers produced by inertia and bureaucratic approaches, and the obstacles caused by the tendency to ignore each other. We must not give up in the face of the first failure but must always look for possibilities to become involved in cooperation. J. Lenart said that the main obstacle lies in our sometimes offering the Soviet consumers uninteresting commodities of average quality. There are also other problems, for instance in pricing, but these, too, can be bridged, above all within the framework of joint business ventures. It is important that the enterprises grasp the initiative and have no fear of involvement in various forms of joint business ventures. This will be advantageous both for the CSSR and the Soviet Union, and will aid the improvement of living standards, Jozef Lenart stressed in ending the interview.

Discusses Economic Ties

LD0909231188 Prague Television Service in Czech 1730 GMT 9 Sep 88

[Text] The Czechoslovak party delegation headed by Comrade Jozef Lenart today ended its working visit to the USSR and left Kiev by air for Prague. After his arrival, Comrade Jozef Lenary granted an interview to Czechoslovak television:

[Begin recording] [Unidentified interviewer, in Czech] Comrade Secretary, in Moscow you attened a seminar of leader managers. The agenda included, among other things, direct relations between CSSR and Soviet enterprises. In this connection we very often criticize the lack of flexibility in the new development of direct relations. What, in your opinion, can be done now to improve the situation?

[Lenart, in Slovak] There are possibilities, but one needs courage, calculation, and ability to embark on joint enterprises, joint trade, and common scientific-technical associations—as was pointed out at the seminar—even with capitalist firms.

[Interviewer] In the USSR you visited several production enterprises and research institutes. What is the atmosphere like among the working people? What are your observations?

[Lenart] First of all I would like to say that we encountered great courage in the collectives that we visited, courage not only to experiment, but also to exert creative initiative and energy to seek and find solutions, in the spirit of restructuring which has been embarked upon by the 27th Congress and accentuated and worked out by the 19th All-Union Conference of the Soviet Communists. People do not talk much, but they organize and work.

[Interviewer] Comrade Secretary, you also had talks with representatives of the CPSU and leading management employees. How do you judge the results of these talks?

[Lenart] I am very glad that we exchanged views on our experiences in restructuring, and, above all, on how one should continue to exert political influence so that the process of joining our forces in the spheres of science, research, development, production, and trade, as well as trade with the third markets, can continue as successfully as possible. This does not mean to replace state organs, but to exert a resolute political influence so that the process can continue more quickly in the interests of our two countries, in the interest of efficiency, and to increase the standard of living.

[Interviewer] Comrade Secretary, thank you for your interview. [end recording]

Observers To Attend Military Exercise in FRG

LD1309094788 Prague CTK in English 0940 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Prague Sept 12 (CTK)—Czechoslovak observers will attend the "Golden Crown" exercises in West Germany in harmony with the document of the Stockholm conference.

The exercise, involving Belgian, British and West German troops, is taking place September 12-23 and Czechoslovak observers will be present there September 13-22.

Leaders Congratulate Libya on National Day

AU0209120788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 1 Sep 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Congratulations to Libya"]

[Text] Prague— Gustav Husak, CSSR president, has sent to Mu'ammar al-Quadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan revolution and the head of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ], a congratulatory telegram on the occasion of the country's national day.

Lubomir Strougal, CSSR premier, sent a congratulatory telegram to 'Abd al-Salam Jallud, member of the SPLAJ revolutionary command, on the same occasion.

Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, sent a congratulatory telegram to Jadallah 'Azzuz al-Talhi, secretary of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau attached to the General People's Committee, on the same occasion.

Cambodia's Chea Sim Interviewed Before Departure

AU0709170788 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
6 Sep 88 p 7

[Interview with Chea Sim, special emissary of the general secretary of the Kampuchean People's Revolutionary Party [KPRP] Central Committee, member of the KPRP Central Committee Politburo, chairman of the PRK National Assembly, and chairman of the National Council of the Kampuchean United Front for National Construction and Defense, by RUDE PRAVO reporter Jiri Roskot in Prague prior to Chea Sim's departure on 5 September: "Solution in the People's Interest"]

[Text] [Roskot] Comrade Chairman, how would you characterize the present political situation in Cambodia?

[Chea Sim] The immense damages caused by the genocidal regime during its rule of terror (1975 until the beginning of January 1979) have had exceptionally heavy consequences for our people. They caused the breakdown of society and a regression of many decades. This required us to initiate reconstruction in almost all spheres from the very beginning. In some spheres we had to literally start from scratch.

One of the main problems was the country's defense against the return of the criminals responsible for the genocide while building up our country anew.

[Roskot] What is the situation in that respect?

[Chea Sim] The past 9 years have clearly shown that the enemy did not and will never succeed in carrying out his plans. Cambodia's armed people's revolutionary forces are developing qualitatively and quantitatively, and are ever better mastering their task to defend the fatherland and the revolutionary achievements.

[Roskot] Has Cambodia overcome the worst consequences of the Pol Potist fury by now?

[Chea Sim] Difficulties continue in the economy. However, we have been able to create for the people favorable conditions for solving the food problem and for gradually raising their standard of living. Rapid progress has been achieved in other spheres, such as health care, culture, trade, and industry. The fact that one out of every four Cambodians is enrolled in a school facility is a telling success, one that was never achieved under the previous regimes. Today we are able to claim that we have behind us the most difficult stage of renewal and development in all spheres. This year especially represents the key year in the implementation of the First 5-Year Plan for renewal and economic and social development for the 1986-90 period.

Our superiority has been proven in the sphere of politics as well as diplomacy, a matter that forces the adversary—against his will—to recognize the existence of the PRK and our development. As a consequence, we must hurry to find a political solution to the Cambodian problem so that it can get out of the blind alley of the past 10 years.

[Roskot] What prospects do you see in the results of the Bogor meeting?

[Chea Sim] After the two meetings between Hun Sen, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the People's Republic of Kampuchea, and Prince Norodom Sihanouk in December 1987 and in January 1988 in Paris, the diplomatic pace has been accelerated thanks to the joint efforts of the SRV and Indonesia. The informative meeting in Jakarta could finally be organized. The blind alley lasting more than 10 years could be broken through because four Khmer parties have been brought to the same table with the objective of studying the internal aspects of the Cambodian problem.

At the same time, the countries of ASEAN and Indochina are for the first time discussing together the Cambodian problem and the problem of peace in Southeast Asia. Also, this forum recognized for the first time the linkage between two key problems, which cannot be separated—namely, that the withdrawal of the Vietnamese troops from Cambodia must be accompanied by measures which will forever prevent the return of the Pol Potist genocidal criminals, that the assistance to hostile forces will cease, and that foreign interference in Cambodia's internal affairs will cease. This has revealed the birth of a new, realistic approach.

Despite the fact that our superiority over the other components is quite obvious, we are, nevertheless, willing to put an end to the suffering of our people as soon as possible. Because our state power originates from the people, we must do all we can to serve the interests of the people. We submitted a 7-point proposal in Jakarta. Regarding prospects, we are optimistic that it will be possible to find a solution in the future.

[Roskot] What was the subject of your talks in Czechoslovakia?

[Chea Sim] To begin with, I would like to express most sincere thanks to the party, the government, and the people of Czechoslovakia for my cordial reception. My working visit, in the course of which I was received by Comrade Milos Jakes and other leading representatives of the party and the state, affirmed the immutable support of the CPCZ, the government, and the people of the CSSR, for the stance of the PRK, for its endeavor aimed at national reconciliation, and its search for a political solution to the Cambodian problem. Regarding the international issues of common interest, both our parties have identical standpoints.

The assistance and the material and spiritual support which we have received create favorable conditions and constitute great encouragement for us. The experiences from socialist construction that the Czechoslovak comrades have acquired are a source of knowledge for us. Our country wishes the party, the government, and the people of the CSSR further great successes in the construction of socialism.

[Roskot] Thank you for this interview.

Presidium Convenes 9 Sep, Discusses Alcoholism

AU1309110588 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 88 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Report on the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Session—Task Accomplishment in the Struggle Against Alcoholism, Drug Addiction, and Smoking Appraised; Preparations for the National All-Trade Union Conference Discussed"]

[Text] Prague—At its Friday [9 September] session, the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium appraised the accomplishment of tasks in the struggle against alcoholism, drug addiction, and smoking. It recommended adopting the measures that are being currently elaborated by the CSSR Government, and stressed that it will be necessary to demand their consistent implementation and to ban the adoption of tolerant attitudes practiced in the implementation of existing regulations.

The Czech and Slovak National Councils are currently preparing draft laws to help prevent alcoholism and drug addiction. The two legislative bodies should appraise these by the end of 1988. A number of tasks will be set, above all for the medical care and social affairs sectors. An expansion of the capacities of existing psychiatric hospital wings and the establishment of wards for treating alcoholism and drug addiction is envisaged. It will also be necessary to set up wards for rehabilitation through work, as part of antialcoholic treatment. Every district should also have at least one medical doctor specializing in matters connected with alcoholism and drug addiction. It will be necessary to devote increased attention to training medical doctors specializing in these disciplines. In the effort to reduce the sales of alcoholic beverages and tobacco products, certain measures have been proposed which should restrict the supply of these commodities in retail trade and public catering facilities and expand the availability of nonalcoholic beverages. Experience tells us that we must focus our attention on providing (comprehensively and consistently) for all these measures; this includes well-informed enlightenment and systematic checking on how the measures are being fulfilled.

The Presidium was also briefed by the Communists in the Central Trade Union Council on the preparation of contents and of the organization of the national all-trade union conference which will be held 24-25 September. Its task will be to specify the course to be taken by the Revolutionary Trade Union Movement (ROH) in restructuring the social life in line with the conclusions adopted at the seventh and ninth CPCZ Central Committee sessions. The national trade union conference will also adopt a stand on labor code amendments and approve the necessary adjustments of ROH statutes.

The Presidium noted information on the course and results of the official working visit paid by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs, to the FRG.

'So-Called' 1968 Vysocany Party Congress Viewed

LD0709160188 Prague International Service in Czech 2230 GMT 6 Sep 88

[Text] Dear listeners, we welcome you again to another of our irregular series "Lessons from History: The Truth About Czechoslovakia in 1968." Last week we dealt with events in the country after the entry of allied troops to Czechoslovakia, which averted the threat of imminent civil war and created conditions for the gradual consolidation of the internal situation. The topic of today's program—in which Jan Bodlak, a commentator, speaks again—is the so-called Vysocany Party Congress.

[Bodlak] In an atmosphere of chauvinism, nationalist demagogy, and anti-Soviet passions, revisionists from the Prague City CPCZ Committee convened the so-called extraordinary 14th party congress. This was a high-handed action carried out without the knowledge or authorization of the Central Committee. The gathering of some of the delegates started on 22 August in Prague-Vysocany and declared itself to be a party congress despite the fact that not all delegates were present. Delegates from Slovakia did not come at all. The deliberations were conducted under the influence of the statement issued after the entry of Warsaw Pact troops to Czechoslovakia by the party Presidium, the the government of the republic, and the National Assembly. A majority of the delegates to this illegal congress were given the role of approving the previously prepared platform, which was entirely at odds with the mission, program, and the entire revolutionary internationalist history of the party. Invitations to speak were given only to those whose anti-Soviet attitude was clear to the organizers of this action. The election of the so-called Vysocany Central Committee—which consisted of people whose antiparty positions were most prominent—was also a result of this manipulation.

Right-wing forces managed for a certain period to control the press organ of the CPCZ Central Committee—RUDE PRAVO.

The entire proceedings of this illegal congress are a textbook example of opportunism in practice, an example of how party ranks can be split by demagogy and how to dismiss people who were inconvenient to certain circles.

There is one more point from that time we must mention: Organizers of the Vysocany congress knew that the weight of their deliberations had to be supported by delegates from Slovakia, who did not come to Prague.

This role was to be played by a small group of so-called authorized representatives from the newly elected Central Committee; and because in the leadership of the CPSL, too, right-wing functionaries were in the majority, they were able to convene an extraordinary congress of the CPSL. That congress at first was conducted in the same atmosphere as the Vysocany congress—it endorsed its results and, following its example, it adopted a provocative appeal addressed to the communist and workers' parties of five communist countries. But after the return of Gustav Husak—who as a member of a delegation had been attending an important meeting in Moscow—there was a fundamental change in the deliberations of the Slovak party congress. The extraordinary CPSL congress adopted a resolution which rejected the legality of the so-called Vysocany congress, annulled the conclusions of the first day of deliberations, and elected Gustav Husak to the post of first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee. The right wing in Slovakia had not yet been defeated, but an important impulse had been given for the consolidation of the situation in the entire country.

Janak Warns Against Revival of 1968 Theories

AU0809104388 Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak
5 Sep 88 p 2

[Report on a speech by Ignac Janak, member of the CPCZ Central Committee Presidium and first secretary of the CPSL Central Committee, at a "festive meeting of the citizens of Trnava" on 3 September marking the 750th anniversary of the granting of royal privileges to the city: "Appreciation of Work for the Good of the City"]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] At present, Comrade Ignac Janak said, we are waging a tenacious struggle in all sectors of society to implement the strategic line of accelerating socioeconomic development that was adopted by the 17th CPCZ Congress. We seek the full development and assertion in our country of the great potentials and advantages of socialism, in order to advance more rapidly toward a fuller and richer life for the people. That is the essence and the objective of the economic and social restructuring which we are implementing, on the initiative and under the leadership of the Communist Party. [passage omitted]

Restructuring must become the content of everyday managerial, political, and organizational work. Words are not enough to bring it about; what we essentially need are deeds, better performance in work, higher-quality and more modern products, improved labor organization, but also people's conscious discipline and activity.

Ignac Janak drew attention to the efforts of our enemies to cast doubt on restructuring and revive the pseudorevolutionary theories from the years of crisis. We shall take uncompromising action, in accordance with our laws, against the enemies of socialism at home, against those who would like to incite nationalistic passions and revive clerico-fascism. We shall not back away from restructuring, from the consistent and demanding application of all its principles.

As Ignac Janak said in the next part of his speech, the experiences of the CPSU are important and inspiring for us. The results of the 19th All-Union CPSU Conference are a valuable contribution to the communist and workers movement, and also to the work of our party in implementing profound changes in all walks of our society's life. He emphasized the pioneering peace policy of the Soviet Union, which our citizens unequivocally support. [passage omitted]

Opponents of Nagymaros Project 'Unscientific'

AU0709145388 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech
6 Sep 88 p 7

[Gejza Vilcek Budapest report: "Attempts at Pressure"]

[Text] Budapest (from our correspondent)—A 3-day conference of opponents of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros system of water projects ended in the Congress Hall of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences in Budapest on Sunday [4 September]. It was organized by the "Duna" circle together with the foreign World Wildlife Fund and International Rivers Network organizations.

On the opening day of the meeting, the Ministry of Environmental Protection and Water Management of the Hungarian People's Republic issued a statement, in which it deplored the fact that, although in the preliminary invitation the conference mentioned the possibility of sending as delegates to its session experts recommended by water management agencies, in reality its organizers rendered it impossible for even one of these persons to be included among the 24 [authors of] papers and 7 solicited contributions to the discussion.

The session was chaired by Academician Dr Janos Szentagothai, former chairman of the Hungarian Academy of Sciences, who emphasized the economic problems of the project, but who also warned against the dangers of emotional approaches. Academician Arpad Berczik said that the foreign participants are expected to provide fresh perspectives, which should make it possible to proceed impartially in the matter of the water-projects system. Most foreign participants spoke about various problems and defects of water projects in England, Switzerland, the FRG, and Austria. The conference finally ended up as a "scientifically founded protest" against the system of water projects, although the participants largely could not even speak knowledgeably about the concrete connections with Gabcikovo-Nagymaros. Some Hungarian newspapers have published the full text of a protest letter that was presented to the Austrian Embassy in Budapest during the May demonstrations, as well as the reply from Austrian Ambassador Dr F. Schmidt. In his tactful letter the ambassador says, among other things, that in Austria, technical-economic and ecological fears of the consequences of water projects have turned out to be unfounded.

The Budapest conference adopted a document which demands an international revision of the Gabcikovo-Nagymaros project, the discontinuation of building work, and a referendum on whether it should take place in the first place. The document clearly demonstrates disbelief in the experts who planned the project on the basis of profound scientific research and who know it best. The protest emphasizes viewpoints that do not follow from the concrete realities of the project.

The whole session differed considerably from what bearers of prominent names in Hungarian science said would be the objective of the conference: to gain new perspectives and exclude emotional factors from the evaluation of the project. In reality, the appeal [of the conference] was made without listening to the most competent experts and concrete findings. Its aim can only be to give a "scientific hallmark" to the stands of the opponents of the project. This is practically "ammunition" for a new demonstration that is planned—as rumor in Budapest has it—for 12 September.

[Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 5 September on page 4 carries a 400-word Gejza Vilcek Budapest report entitled "Unscientific Approach." Comparison of the Bratislava PRAVDA report with the RUDE PRAVO report reveals the following noteworthy differences: in its characterization of the final document of the conference, the Bratislava PRAVDA report notes that it "quite unjustifiably" (rather than "clearly") demonstrates disbelief in experts. The Bratislava PRAVDA report also substitutes the following sentence for the last 3 sentences of the RUDE PRAVO report: "The conference and the 'appeal' show bias and opposition to the project, but a lack of scientific approach and facts."]

Government Appoints UN Assembly Delegation

AU1309103888 Prague RUDE PRAVO in Czech 10 Sep 88 p 1

[CTK report: "Delegation to UN General Assembly Session Appointed"]

[Text] Prague—The CSSR Government has appointed the Czechoslovak delegation to the 43d UN General Assembly session which will open in New York on 20 September.

The delegation is headed by Bohuslav Chnoupek, CSSR minister of foreign affairs. Evzen Vacek, CSSR deputy minister of foreign affairs, is deputy head of the delegation. The other members of the delegation are: Evzen Zapotocky, permanent CSSR representative attached to the United Nations; Stanislav Suja, director of the Secretariat of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Jan Zizka, director of the international organizations section of the CSSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs.

Honecker Meets With Danish Prime Minister

LD1309153188 East Berlin ADN International Service in German 1304 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Berlin, 13 Sep (ADN)—Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR Council of State, and Poul Schluter, prime minister of the Kingdom of Denmark, met today for official talks in the Council of State building.

The two officials paid tribute to the good level of bilateral relations. The developed political dialogue between their countries is proof that belonging to different alliances need not prevent fruitful cooperation. The relations between the GDR and Denmark demonstrate that even complicated matters can be solved by mutual interest if realism and the corresponding good will exists on both sides. The two statesmen emphasized the intention to further shape relations between their countries to strengthen mutual confidence, for an encouraging affect on the climate in Europe.

Erich Honecker and Poul Schluter had an extensive exchange of thoughts and views on questions of international relations. They paid tribute to the implementation of the agreement between the USSR and the United States on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear missiles, with which real disarmament measures were undertaken for the first time in history.

Erich Honecker emphasized that further disarmament steps should follow without delay. Plans to compensate for the destroyed missiles, on the other hand, suggest the danger of a new round of the arms race. For this reason, the GDR sets great store by constructive dialogue between the great powers. Both sides agree that the smaller and medium states also could and must contribute through their actions to understanding and peace and solving the problems of the world.

The GDR head of state told his guest about the most recent proposals of the Warsaw Pact states as well as about the GDR's foreign policy activities. Considering its responsibility for the fate of Europe, the GDR constantly seizes initiatives encouraging disarmament and security within global and regional frameworks. This is demonstrated by the GDR and CSSR initiatives on the creation of nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in Europe and to the proposals made by the SED and the SPD for a zone of trust and security in central Europe.

Referring to their mutual dependency as immediate neighbors on the developments in central and northern Europe, Erich Honecker paid tribute to the efforts on disarmament and detente by the north European countries. The fact that Denmark rejected the permanent stationing of foreign armed forces and nuclear weapons on its territory in peacetime is highly valued. The GDR is eager to see that the north European region remain free of nuclear and chemical weapons. It is endeavoring to contribute its own initiatives on creating nuclear and chemical weapons-free zones in Europe.

Poul Schluter said that significant progress has been made in the development of the international political situation in recent years. He referred to the important agreement on the elimination of medium- and shorter-range nuclear weapons as well as to the looming solution of regional conflicts. It is very promising that the United Nations is also contributing to this process.

The Danish prime minister called for worldwide disarmament steps, the reduction of strategic offensive weapons, and the abolition of all chemical weapons and said he considers the reduction of conventional weapons to an ever-lower level important.

The Danish guest described it as very important that the smaller countries comprehensively develop their cooperation on a continent that has had terrible experience of wars. He agreed with Erich Honecker that political dialogue should be intensified in the interests of world peace.

Poul Schluter emphasized that his country attaches extraordinary weight to the CSCE process. Apart from promoting political and economic cooperation, Denmark is particularly interested in effective solutions in the humanitarian area.

Erich Honecker affirmed the backing of the GDR for the further realization of the Helsinki Final Act and of the CSCE process. It agrees with Denmark that common efforts by all CSCE states are necessary now to conclude the Vienna meeting with the adoption of a substantial and balanced document. In this the GDR is guided by the fact that results are possible that will tangibly advance the CSCE process in all main directions of the Helsinki Final Act.

The partners in the talks noted that approaching or concurring views held by the GDR and Denmark on fundamental questions relating to the securing of peace stimulate a trusting political dialogue and spur beneficial cooperation which has developed well in recent years. Poul Schluter said he is very satisfied with the progress achieved by Danish firms at the Leipzig Autumn Fair.

The participants in the frank and open exchange of views included from the GDR side Guenther Mittag, member of the Politburo, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and deputy chairman of the State Council; Oskar Fischer, minister of foreign affairs; and Gerhard Beil, minister of foreign trade. From the Danish side the participants included Peter Wiese, state secretary, prime minister's chancellory; Niels-Joergen Nehring, ministerial director, prime minister's chancellory; Ole Koch, ambassador, Foreign Ministry; and Niels Egelund, ministerial counsellor, Foreign Ministry.

Hager Addresses Felfe Memorial Ceremony

LD1309090988 East Berlin Television Service in German 1055 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Speech by Kurt Hager, SED Politburo member and Central Committee Secretary, at the memorial ceremony for SED secretary Werner Felfe at the East Berlin house of the SED Central Committee—Live]

[Text] Dear Comrade Margot Felfe, dear family members, esteemed comrades and friends. Our party and the people of the GDR have suffered a grave loss. The heart of an upright communist, an outstanding person—our comrade Werner Felfe—has stopped beating. Suddenly and unexpectedly we learned a few days ago that Werner Felfe had died of an acute heart attack at the age of 60. We can hardly believe that the hour has come to say farewell to our friend and fighting comrade.

A hard blow has struck you, dear Margot, and you dear Uschi, dear Rainer, dear Olaf, dear Antje, and your children Stefanie, Niko, and Sebastian, and you dear Comrade Lina Felfe and all your dependents. It was a blow to all of us. We fell with you the suffering for the beloved husband, Father, grandfather, and son.

Death has taken a comrade from us to whom we felt particularly tied and to whom we will remain bound beyond death. In the person of Werner Felfe we lose an outstanding politician and statesman, a long-time member of the Central Committee and our party leadership. He always served the interests of those from whose ranks he had come, namely, the working people. He always pursued the goals and tasks of the SED. Werner Felfe earned great respect and recognition far beyond our party through his steadfastness, loyalty to principles, modesty, humanity, knowledge as an expert, and optimism. He was one of our best. This created the confidence a comrade needs in order to be given in our party the function of a Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

Werner Felfe was born the son in a worker's family on 4 January 1928 in Grossroehrsdorf. His infancy and youth were overshadowed by Hitler's rule and the horrors of war. He belonged to the generation of people who emerged politically mature from the experience of war and who say the liberation of our people from Hitler's fascism by the Soviet Union and its allies as a chance for a democratic new beginning. At the age of 17, Werner decided to join the German Communist Party, a step that was meant to express his determination to fight fascism and war.

He first started as a dedicated and impassioned youth worker. As a youth official in the Grossroehrsdorf party commission, as a member of the local FDJ executive board, and as honorary secretary of the Kamenz Kreis FDJ leadership he earned merits in the establishment of an anti-fascist democratic system. Werner thus always stood among the ranks of those who would not allow themselves to be discouraged by whatever great and complicated tasks they were facing, who endeavored to lead our youth to new shores, to a peaceful future, and to convey to them their truly humanist ideals. His main aspiration was to work and fight in the name of humanity for a truly peaceful fatherland of the working population.

His commitment was determined equally by a wish to ensure that war may never again emanate from German soil and a profound urge to establish a new and superior socialist society. Throughout his life, the party has commissioned Werner Felfe with a variety of rather difficult tasks, in the fulfillment of which Werner Felfe demonstrated his characteristic discipline and consistency. At the age of 22 he gained the confidence of the Floeha Kreis party organization members and was elected their first secretary. As chairman of the Zschopau Kreis Council and of the Karl-Marx Stadt Bezirk Council he worked tirelessly for the consolidation of our newly established workers' and peasants' state. To this very day, his former comrades in the Erzgebirge mountains have not ceased to speak of our Werner and to vaunt his devotedness and energy as well as his continuous demand to have every important issue discussed with the people. It was by upholding the most demanding standards that he tackled whatever challenges the party entrusted him with. That is true of his work as first secretary of the Floehe Kreis party leadership, as second secretary of the FDJ Central Council, as Karl-Marx Stadt Bezirk Council chairman, as first secretary of the Halle Bezirk party leadership, and as Politburo member and Central Committee secretary.

With experienced comrades such as Wilhelm Pieck, Erich Honecker, and Horst Sindermann by his side, the workers' son Werner Felfe grew up to be a staunch and well-educated party official. Led by the time-tested principle of the workers' movement that equates knowledge with power, he has always taken great pains to improve his political and technical qualifications to meet rising requirements. He meticulously dealt with Marxism-Leninism and gained essential economic expertise in the industrial and agricultural fields. Gaining new insights invariably induced him to hold on to his revolutionary action.

Holding responsible offices of the youth organization, the workers' and peasants' state, or the party to serve the people and not vice versa and believing that workers and peasants, scientists, and artists as well as the working people in general are the driving force behind social progress and socialist development are incontestable principles of all his actions to keep consulting with the working people, to listen to their questions and concerns, and to stand up for our socialist interests and our party policy with confidence and passion. Holding comradely talks with party and workers collectives as well as with practically minded people and scientists was of indispensable value to his political work. He was a patient listener and a committed discussion partner. Many of our comrades will gratefully recall such discussions, which benefited every single participant. Often late into the night he joined workers, peasants, and scientists for talks, seeking the dispute for the ideal and most favorable solution for the kreis or bezirk in question and constantly keeping in mind the prosperity of our republic. Socialist democracy has never been a catch phrase to him; what it meant to him instead was an active mutual give and take. His committed and popular approach left a deep mark in the Karl-Marx Stadt and Dresden Bezirks, where he held office.

As long-time first secretary of the Halle Bezirk party organization he gained great confidence and respect among the workers of that industrially important center of our republic that also looks back to longstanding workers' traditions. Be it in the chemical combines of Leuna, Buna, or Pesteritz, in the pits of Mansfeld or Bernburg, among the construction workers in Halle or Halle-Neustadt, in the fields of Querfurt or Kobelsdorf, the workers and peasants knew and respected the upright Communist Werner Felfe for not trying to simply evade a problem and for giving and demanding confidence. To the artists of the Halle Bezirk the encounters with Werner Felfe will remain unforgettable, because he observed and promoted their work with great interest. His relationship to cultural workers and his stimulating influence on their activities later became one of the prominent characteristics of his political and social work. In the Halle Bezirk he can take great credit for his share in the implementation of the eighth party congress decisions.

In 1973 the Central Committee elected him a candidate to the Politburo, until in 1976 he became a Politburo member. In 1981, our party appointed him to the office of Central Committee secretary. Working in the party leadership collective has been a great honor and challenge to him. On the basis of our party program and the decisions made at the 10th and 11th party congresses he had all his power serve the purpose of creating an advanced socialist society in our republic. His ideas and reflections were a substantial contribution to the party's social strategy.

He devoted special attention to intensifying the alliance between the working class and the class of the cooperative peasants as well as to implementing the unity of economic and social policy. It was with great commitment that he dedicated himself to further advance the party's agricultural policy. Decisive social developments such as the comprehensive intensification of agricultural production, the development of rural production conditions, the close link between scientific and agricultural day-to-day work and the establishment of pleasant and productive villages will forever be associated with the name of Werner Felfe.

His last working visit to an agricultural production cooperative in August was characteristic of his action. With a view to the future he invited cooperative farmers and scientists to discuss with them how science could be more effectively used in practice for animal and plant production, how agriculture as a whole could even better correspond to its national economic commitments. He wanted to develop economy to become a branch of applied science. He knew how to create the enthusiasm of scientists and practicians of our country. In his final speech at the 13th GDR farmers' congress he said: As never before in our history science is becoming a more and more productive force in the country. We have always linked the advantages of our social system to the scientific-technical revolution. Our congress shows that science and the pratical work of farmers are the key to achieve new successes and even better results now and in the future.

The achievements of our Comrade Werner Felfe in the field of agricultural policy have been honored by the GDR Agricultural Sciences Academy by awarding him the degree of honorary doctor. In his political activities Werner Felfe felt deeply committed to the internationalist traditions of our party. Deep friendship and close connection with the CPSU and the Soviet Union were a natural matter for him. He indefatigably worked on the intensification of cooperation with the USSR and the other socialist fraternal parties, always aiming at an increase of socialism's strength and growth. At the 50th anniversary of handing over the Krivory Rog banner in 1979, he said, in the spirit of Ernst Thaelmann the approach to the Soviet Union was, is, and remains the touchstone for loyalty to the cause of socialism.

As a representative of our party and as a people's chamber deputy and member of the State Council, Comrade Werner Felfe visited many countries. His action for our party's peace policy has been accepted everywhere. In this, he made an important contribution to the increase of our worker-peasant state's authority. For Werner Felfe the principle was valid: Our [word indistinct] must always grow in peace. He said that the supreme fundamental principle of the action of our party and of our socialist state is and remains to do everything so that peace will remain secure, so that the arms race on earth will come to an end, and so that it will not be extended to space. However, he also pointed out that we would not have any illusions about the complicated fight to safeguard peace. It is a persistent, long, and dogged fight because in the interest of mankind's survivial, imperialism must be forced to renounce the arms race, he said. His conclusion was: So it is a matter of continuing to be vigilant and to always follow the tested principle: The stronger socialism becomes, the more secure peace will be.

Dear family members, esteemed comrades and friends: The suffering and the deep mourning we feel are connected with the certainty that a great and examplary life has come to an end. The Communist Werner Felfe was always, in all situations, and under all conditions a fighter with strong priciples for the worker-peasant power, for our GDR, for Marxism-Leninism, and proletarian internationalism. Loyalty to the party and the maintenance of its cohesion and unity were indispensable principles for him. He faced the class enemy with persistence and determination. Loyalty to the party meant for him concern for the comrade next to him, for the fighting comrade. He paid greatest attention to the communist education of young people.

Werner Felfe has received high honors and decorations. He received the Karl Marx order, the honorary title of a hero of work, and other high GDR decorations. The USSR honored him with the Order of Friendship of the People. We sincerly loved and respected Werner Felfe as an outstanding comrade of our party and as a venerated person. We will remember him as being an exemplary communist. We bow to the dear deceased, we thank him for his untiring work, for all he has done for our party, our socialist society, and the international movement of Communists. We will always honorably remember our Comrade Werner Felfe, and we will continue his fight to further strengthen and increase the blossoming of our GDR, to further strengthen socialism, and to safeguard peace.

Leaders Congratulate SRV on National Day

AU0609145488 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 88 p 1

["N.D." report: "Friendship and Solidarity Links the GDR With Vietnam"]

[Text] East Berlin—Erich Honecker, secretary general of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; and Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber, sent the following telegram to Nguyen Van Linh, secretary general of the SRV Communist Party (CPV) Central Committee; Vo Chi Cong, chairman of the SRV State Council; Le Quang Dao, chairman of the SRV National Assembly; and Do Muoi, chairman of the SRV Council of Ministers:

Esteemed comrades,

On the occasion of the 43d anniversary of the founding of the SRV, we convey to you, the CPV Central Committee, the State Council, the National Assembly, the government, and the fraternal Vietnamese people, the most cordial congratulations and fraternal greetings from the SED Central Committee, the State Council, the People's Chamber, the Council of Ministers, and the GDR people.

Since the proclamation of its independence in 1945, the Vietnamese people, under the leadership of the Communist Party, has accomplished significant successes in overcoming the consequences of colonialism and in defending the revolutionary achievements in a struggle rich in sacrifice for national and social liberation. Today they are consistently struggling to successfully solve the tasks of the transition to socialism. Through its constructive policy of dialogue, the SRV is making a significant contribution to improving the situation in South Asia, and to the worldwide struggle for peace, detente, and disarmament.

It fills us with satisfaction that the close ties of friendship and cooperation, as well as the close solidarity between our two parties, states, and peoples, have achieved a high level.

Firmly convinced that these fraternal ties, based on Marxism - Leninism, proletarian internationalism, and the friendship and cooperation treaty, will continue to develop and strengthen to our mutual benefit, we wish the fraternal Vietnamese people new successes in implementing the decisions of the Sixth CPV Congress on further strengthening the material and technological basis of the country, and in implementing important projects in the sphere of social policy.

Esteemed comrades, we convey to you our best wishes for your health, creative energy, and further successes in your work for the well-being of the Vietnamese people.

[Signed] Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council; Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers; Horst Sindermann, president of the GDR People's Chamber.

Government Claims Share of German Prewar Assets

AU0909184888 Frankfurt/Main FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE in German 9 Sep 88 p 14

[Unattributed report: "The GDR Demands From Switzerland a Share of Prewar German Assets"]

[Excerpts] Zurich, 8 September—The GDR Government is currently demanding from Switzerland a share of the German assets frozen in Switzerland after World War II. Shortly before the war the Allies put pressure on neutral Switzerland and managed to have all German assets seized. One-third of the assets had to be transferred to the Allied Reparations Fund in Brussels, which paid part of the compensation to the Soviet Union. Within the framework of the 1953 London agreement on German external debts, the FRG agreed on a settlement of the debts of the German [Third] Reich only with the Western creditor countries, but not with the East Bloc states.

The GDR did not participate in the London agreement and has also rejected any responsibility arising from a legal succession to the German Reich. Now it not only demands from Switzerland a share of the German assets that have not been distributed, but it also demands that Switzerland should "pay a fine" for its long refusal to recognize the GDR. This has caused much damage to East Berlin, it is said. The GDR, on its part, has so far not returned any real property or money of the Swiss assets frozen in 1945 on what is today GDR territory.

The current GDR demands are summarized the 1987-88 annual report of the Swiss Bankers' Association, which also extensively describes the state of negotiations.

For many years Berne has been negotiating with the GDR on compensation to be paid to Swiss citizens for frozen assets on what today is the territory of the East German state. Swiss citizens mainly own houses in East Berlin and in Leipzig. In 1987, when the negotiations reached a stalemate, both delegations concluded that compensation to individuals is practically impossible and that only a global solution could be satisfactory. [passage omitted]

The two delegations planned to meet again in February 1988, but the date has been repeatedly postponed by the GDR. Now further talks have been scheduled for the fall.

LDPD, Polish Democratic Party Hold Talks

AU0609151188 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Sep 88 p 2

[Excerpt] Frankfurt (Oder) (ADN)—On Friday [2 September] a 2-day discussion of the chairmen of neighboring bezirk committees of the Liberal Democratic Party of Germany (LDPD) with the Voivodship Committees of the Democratic Party of Poland at the Oder-Neisse peace border was concluded in Frankfurt (Oder). During this discussion Deputy LDPD Chairman Hans-Dieter Raspe stressed that friendship, overall cooperation, and mutual respect are the unshakable bases of the fraternal alliance between the GDR and the PPR and its greatest achievement.

The participants discussed experiences and new tasks of cooperation between the two friendly parties. [passage omitted]

Daily Criticizes NATO Fear of 'Threat'

AU0609152688 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 3-4 Sep 88 p 2

["W.M." commentary: "Crumbling Lie About the Threat"]

[Text] The fairy tale of the "threat from the East" is obviously losing credibility, which, however, does not exclude the possibility that it will be used again in the future. Today, when 94 percent of FRG citizens no longer believe in the anti-Soviet lie about a threat, which has been strained for decades, this is proof of the effect of the socialist concept of freeing our world from all nuclear and other mass destruction weapons and to radically reduce armed forces and conventional arms. The results obtained by the FRG INFAS Polling Institute in a representative poll also confirms—at least with regard to this important question—the increased sense of reality of the FRG people, who, like us in the GDR, live on the sensitive dividing line between the two military blocs.

Totally in contrast to this, however, is the enormous assembly of troops for NATO's "Autumn Forge-88" maneuvers between the north cape and the Mediterranean. Who is the target of this demonstration of strength by 500,000 soldiers? Of course, as usual, it is the "threat from the East," the "threat" of confidence-building, the "threat" of disarmament.

The Warsaw Pact has presented all proposals in order to gradually reduce—by means of negotiations—troops and weapons of all kinds on both sides in such a way that an inability to attack is achieved. Who is against this? Those members of the NATO military who still renounce reason and who want to use their muscles to continue the expensive arms-buildup programs, such as the 50-billion [currency not specified] "Euro-Fighter 90" project; and who want to play deaf to all constructive proposals from the East. How long do they plan to neglect the will of 94 percent of all FRG citizens?

Daily Praises National People's Army

AU0609152788 East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German 2 Sep 88 p 2

["R.M." commentary: "Do We Need the National People's Army?"]

[Text] It was at a youth discussion. The successful start of disarmament and the initial progress on this road were discussed, for instance, the withdrawal of Soviet and U.S. intermediate-range missiles from Europe. Someone also asked: Do we still need the National People's Army [NVA]?

As is known, almost every state in the world—including the neutral and nonaligned states—maintains an army to protect its territory against dangers from outside. This also applies to the GDR. The NVA protects our country, its borders, the socialist achievements, and the citizens' lives and freedom against any outside interference. It does this in close cooperation with the Soviet Army and the other allied armies of the Warsaw Pact states. A potential aggressor would have no chance at all because of the existence, the combat readiness, and the combat effectiveness of the joint armed forces, including the NVA.

When today, 43 years after the end of World War II, there is peace in Europe, we must thank not least the military vigilance of the NVA on the borderline between the two world systems. Our soldiers master the art of war and military science, to prevent a "hot war." Therefore, we are also against the fanning of tensions, against interference in the domestic affairs of other countries, and in favor of the peaceful coexistence of states with different social systems.

The sense of being a soldier in socialism, as it was characterized at the 11th SED Congress, remains topical—it is to preserve peace and to prevent war. Being aware of this great responsibility, the members of the NVA, shoulder to shoulder with the fighters of the Soviet

Army and Navy and the other fraternal armies, are doing their military duty with great dedication as a decisive guarantee for safeguarding peace.

The Warsaw Pact states are doing everything possible in order to continue the process of progressive disarmament and confidence-building, which is necessary to maintain and preserve peace on our continent. We are in favor of advancing from zero-option to zero-option in the elimination of mass destruction weapons. We are in favor of reducing armed forces and armaments—naturally, according to the principle of equality and equal security. Therefore, the military doctrines of the Warsaw Pact and the GDR affirm the defensive character of our military activities and express our efforts to strive for a balance of power at the lowest possible level.

Steps on both sides, also by NATO, are necessary. The acceptance of the FRG into NATO was one of the reasons why the socialist states established the Warsaw defense alliance in 1955 as the military counterweight to NATO. From its founding onwards, the GDR's NVA has worked in the joint armed forces to safeguard peace and has thus contributed to thwarting the efforts of "rolling back" socialism.

At present, leading NATO circles are not yet willing to halt the arms race, to renounce the modernization of their mass destruction weapons, and to stop their preparations for war. On the contrary, they are trying to "compensate" for the intermediate-range missiles scheduled for destruction, they repeat their comprehensive autumn maneuvers and even expand them, and they are at the point of expanding the attack capability of their armed forces even further.

Day after day, NATO air and naval forces carry out intensive reconnaissance along our territorial borders and seas, and dozens of fighter planes and missiles with programmed targets are permanently ready to be launched against the states of the socialist community.

Thus, the external dangers have not disappeared by far. Therefore, the NVA, the core of the socialist national defense and part of the joint armed forces, is indispensable. Therefore, its combat strength and combat readiness need to be at a level that takes into consideration the attack capability of the NATO units and guarantees reliable defense against any armed provocation or even aggression.

And it is good that our citizens know that the people's soldiers—loyal to their constitutional assignment and their oath of enlistment—are reliably on guard for peace and socialism.

Leaders' Public Appearances for 1-7 Sep Noted

AU0909133588 [Editorial Report] East Berlin NEUES DEUTSCHLAND in German from 2 to 8 September reports the following public appearances of GDR leaders (date of publication and page number in parentheses):

Politburo members Werner Jarowinsky, Guenther Kleiber, Werner Krolikowski, and Guenter Mittag, and candidate member Gerhard Schuerer attended a reception given by Foreign Trade Minister Gerhard Beil at the end of the first day of the Leipzig Autumn Fair in Leipzig on 3 September. (5 Sep, p 2)

Politburo members Hermann Axen, Horst Dohlus, and Guenther Schabowski attended a banquet given for the USSR delegation to the Leipzig Fair at the Soviet Embassy in Berlin on 6 September. (7 Sep, p 4)

Erich Honecker, general secretary of the SED Central Committee and chairman of the GDR State Council, received new Peruvian Ambassador Jaime Cacho-Sousa Castro and new Malaysian Ambassador Tan Koon San in Berlin on 1 September. (2 Sep, p 2)

Willi Stoph, chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, received new Peruvian Ambassador Jaime Cacho-Sousa Castro and new Jordanian Ambassador Hani Bahjat Tabbarah in Berlin on 5 September. (6 Sep, p 2)

Hermann Axen, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received a delegation of the PRC Communist Youth League headed by its first secretary, Song Defu, in Berlin on 5 September. (6 Sep, p 1)

Hans-Joachim Boehme, Politburo member, first secretary of the Halle Bezirk leadership, and member of the People's Chamber, welcomed a CPSU delegation from Bashkirian in Halle on 5 September. (6 Sep, p 2)

Werner Eberlein, Politburo member and first secretary of the Magdeburg Bezirk leadership, attended a peace rally in Magdeburg on 1 September. (2 Sep, p 1)

Foreign Minister Oskar Fischer received Mrs Susana Ruiz Cerutti, state secretary in the Argentine Foreign Ministry, in Berlin on 5 September. (6 Sep, p 5)

Kurt Hager, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, received Lenard Pal, secretary of the MSZMP Central Committee, who was vacationing in the GDR, for a friendly talk in Berlin on 6 September. (7 Sep, p 2)

Army General Heinz Kessler, Politburo member and GDR defense minister, received a delegation of the Swedish Royal Navy headed by its chief, Vice Admiral Bengt Schuback, in Berlin on 1 September. (2 Sep, p 2)

Guenther Kleiber, Politburo member and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Minister, attended a reception given by Kelani Dau Abdallah, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Bureau of the Great Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, on the occasion of his country's national day in Berlin on 1 September. (2 Sep, p 2)

Guenther Kleiber saw off the GDR Government delegation headed by Willi Stoph which left for the DPRK from Berlin-Schoenefeld Airport on 6 September. (7 Sep, p 1)

Egon Krenz, Politburo member and secretary of the SED Central Committee, attended the farewell ceremony in Strausberg on 7 September for the GDR athletes who will participate in the Seoul Olympics. (8 Sep, p 1)

Werner Krolikowski, Politburo member and first deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, held talks with inhabitants and people's representatives of Reichenbach, Oberlausitz, and with glass producers and cooperative peasants on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 4)

Siegfried Lorenz, Politburo member and first secretary of the Karl-Marx Stadt Bezirk leadership, attended a peace rally in Karl-Marx Stadt on 1 September. (2 Sep, p 1)

Guenter Schabowski, Politburo member, secretary of the SED Central Committee, and first secretary of the Berlin Bezirk leadership, visited the lightbulb production section of the "Rosa Luxemburg" Narva Combine in Berlin on 1 September. (2 Sep, pp 1, 8)

Guenter Schabowski attended the opening of the Berlin City Distric Fair on 3 September. (5 Sep, p 2)

Gerhard Schuerer, candidate member of the SED Central Committee and deputy chairman of the GDR Council of Ministers, attended a reception given by Brazilian Ambassador Ernesto Alberto Ferreira de Carvalho on his country's national day in Berlin on 7 September. (8 Sep, p 2)

Harry Tisch, Politburo member and chairman of the FDGB Central Executive Council, addressed leading trade unionists at the bezirk trade union school in Gera on 2 September. (3-4 Sep, p 2)

Werner Walde, candidate member of the SED Central Committee Politburo and first secretary of the Cottbus Bezirk leadership, attended a session of the bezirk party aktiv at the opening of the 1988-89 party school year in Cottbus on 1 September. (2 Sep, pp 1, 2)

Israel's Shamir Arrives on 'Private' Visit

LD1409122688 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungary 1200 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] The Israeli prime minister has arrived in Budapest for a 2-day private visit. The Foreign Ministry spokesman was unable to provide substantive information yesterday about Yitzhaq Shamir's schedule and about the subjects of the expected talks between the two heads of government.

By the way, Israeli Foreign Minister Shim'on Peres also paid a private visit to Hungary recently.

Gyorke Discusses Possibility of Ties With Israel

LD1409054388 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 2000 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Interview with Jozsef Gyorke, deputy head of the MSZMP Central Committee Foreign Affairs Department, by Gyorgy Onody; date, place not given—recorded]

[Text] [Onody] Not long ago, one of the two leading Israeli politicians, Peres, visited Hungary. How did this meeting come about?

[Gyorke] It is true that Peres this May paid a visit to Budapest en route to Madrid, where he took part in the meeting of the Socialist International. This may seem strange to laymen, for we are facing a situation in which we received a significant politician despite the absence of diplomatic ties between the two countries. The visit was initiated by Peres, and in my opinion we responded in the spirit which we have seen unfolding prior to our party conference and in its wake. In other words, we cannot conduct politics in the old way. The old patterns cannot be applied, because the situation today, in 1988, is completely different from that in 1967, when diplomatic ties were severed.

[Onody] There is a saying that the other side should also be heard. Is this the explanation for the fact that soon Shamir will also arrive in Hungary?

[Gyorke] I think this is part of it. Another factor is that Prime Minister Shamir is, after all, the present leader of the Israeli Government, and a visit such as this provides us with the opportunity, beyond discussing bilateral ties, to once again expound our stand regarding the settlement of the Middle East question. I must add straightaway that our policy, namely that the Palestinian question must be settled and that the Palestinians must be given the right to establish their independent nation state, while recognizing the existence of the State of Israel, has been consistent since 1967. So our principles have not changed. But I would separate the Middle East problem from settling Hungarian-Israeli diplomatic ties, which we, the socialist countries, severed in 1967 not, as it is commonly believed, on the basis of a joint decision, but each on the basis of its own decision.

[Onody] We have mentioned bilateral ties, that is, relations between Hungary and Israel. Can we expect, as a culmination of this, diplomatic ties to be resumed in the near future?

[Gyorke] No politician can make predictions; it is not wise. I do not intend to make predictions either. But it is my personal conviction that this will have to happen sooner or later. So this will be the logical conclusion of our activity in building contacts, which we have been pursuing with Israel for 2 years. I do not think this will happen now, but I am certain that this must happen in the very near future.

Israeli Envoy Interviewed on Budapest Relations

LD0609214988 Budapest Domestic Service in Hungarian 1712 GMT 5 Sep 88

[Interview with Shlomo Maron, embassay counsellor and head of the Israeli Interests Section in Budapest, on the "From the Horse's Mouth" program by unidentified moderator; Maron and moderator speak in Hungarian—live in studio]

[Excerpts] [Passage omitted] [Presenter] It was 1 year ago that an agreement was reached under which the State of Israel was allowed to open representation in Budapest, and according to reciprocity, a Hungarian interests section was opened in Tel Aviv. Here is the most common question: How do you assess the past 6 months—since representation was opened 6 months after the agreement, if I recall correctly, in March?

[Maron] A significant advance has taken place in relations between the two countries. We are able to say that high-level visits have taken place by both sides, although these were not official visits...

[Moderator, interrupting] Well, let's say openly that Istvan Szabo, Politburo member and chairman of the TOT [National Council of Agricultural Cooperatives], visited Israel in his capacity of cooperatives chairman, and Shimon Peres, Israeli foreign minister, visited Budapest.

[Maron] That is true, as cooperatives chairman... [changes thought] Let us put it this way—the Israeli prime minister and foreign minister do not receive every visiting cooperatives chairman. [passage omitted] Things are happening. It is a process. Things are not happening overnight, and they are not happening only in one sphere. If there is a cultural relationship, if the economic relations develop—certain steps have been taken in this direction; if visitors from Israel do come here in very large numbers—last year 25,000 came and the number is even higher this year; if direct air traffic begins—as yet a charter between the two countries—then all of this is an organic development which finds its own flow and hopefully, at the end of the process, will lead to the normalization of relations. [passage omitted]

Foreign Ministry Briefing on ROK, Israeli Ties

LD1309152388 Budapest MTI in English
1302 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 13 (MTI)—Hungary and South Korea are to set up permanent representations in Budapest and Seoul, said Istvan Komoroczki, spokesman of the Foreign Ministry, at a briefing held on Tuesday in Budapest. He referred to the Hungarian news agency's communique, which reported that the Government of the Hungarian People's Republic and the Republic of Korea had agreed to set up permanent representations of the two countries in the two capitals. The representations are to be opened at an appropriate date. The Governments of Hungary and South Korea are convinced that the setting-up of permanent representations will contribute to promoting their relations in various areas. The two governments have also agreed shortly to open discussions on the settlement of their bilateral relations, accompanied by the establishment of diplomatic contacts.

"At its conference held in May, 1988, the Hungarian Socialist Workers' Party took a firm stand (...) to increase our openness and to join into the international division of labour to a greater degree. It is our conviction that the peaceful coexistence and cooperation of countries with differing social systems is of decisive importance in the interest of intensifying the favourable processes, and making these irreversible.

"The step we have taken towards the Republic of Korea expresses our openness towards the realities that have come about following the Second World War, and have existed since that time in the Far East. It also voices our appreciation of the group of more than 40 million people of the Korean nation who live on the southern part of the Korean peninsula who, like their compatriots living in the North, have attained outstanding results in economic building work. We believe that, with our current stand, we shall contribute to continuing the dialogue between the North and South Korean sides, and to reducing tension.

"In the spirit of our principled foreign policy, we continue to support the constructive initiatives aimed at the peaceful reunification of Korea. It is our conviction that, through our presence in South Korea, we shall be able to play a more effective part in this process than in the past," stressed the spokesman, who then answered questions from representatives of the Hungarian and foreign press.

The spokesman said that, prior to establishing relations, the Hungarian Government had informed the Budapest representatives of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea, who accepted the announcement. In answer to another question, he said, "Other socialist countries have not, to date, taken their contacts with South Korea to a higher level. Similarly to Hungary, however, 68 countries maintain parallel relations with both Koreas. Several of the countries operate parallel representations in Seoul and Pyongyang".

The spokesman went on to stress, "Hungary is striving for reciprocally advantageous economic cooperation with South Korea, too". He said he was unable to confirm reports on concrete economic and commercial relations, as this issue came under the authority of another ministry.

The spokesman announced that Israeli Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir would arrive for a two-day private visit to Hungary on September 14. The spokesman could not, however, give any real information about the politician's programme, or the themes of the probable discussions between the two prime ministers.

With regard to the working meeting between Karoly Grosz and Nicolae Ceausescu in Arad, the foreign affairs spokesman said that the fact that such a high-level meeting between the two countries had taken place was, in itself, a major step forward. Following this, both sides were intending to forward certain proposals to one another with respect to the possibilities of further steps. Plans included an inter-party dialogue on a lower level, and a delegation of Hungarian council officials was expected shortly to travel to Romania.

Discussing Hungarian implications in the West German spy scandal, the spokesman said, "Several articles have been published in certain Western newspapers in the past few weeks on the West German spy scandal, in which several people of Hungarian origin—but who have lived abroad for decades—were named."

Talking about the press campaign surrounding the affair, the spokesman said, on behalf of the Foreign Ministry, "The Hungarian People's Republic carries out a principled foreign policy which actively contributes to intensifying the favourable international processes, to maintaining East-West dialogue, and extending varied relations of countries with differing social systems. Karoly Grosz's recent talks in the United States of America and in Canada, which occasioned extensive and positive reaction, clearly indicate the readiness of the Hungarian side to build and develop relations. This readiness is unbroken and independent of changes in political trends". The spokesman voiced his conviction that "our partners are also well aware of this and, together with us, take a stand to eliminate the circumstances and press campaigns that impede our relations."

Spokesman on ROK Trade Ties

LD1309153088 Budapest MTI in English 1307 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Budapest, September 13, 1988 (MTI-ECONEWS)—The establishment of relations between South Korea and Hungary and the setting up of permanent representations in Budapest and Seoul have highlighted the development of economic contacts between the two countries, the spokesman of the Foreign Ministry confirmed at a press conference today.

The spokesman said the Republic of Korea and Hungary agreed to settle and develop bilateral economic, commercial, financial, technical-scientific, cultural, sports and other relations.

He did not exclude the possibility that South Korean inquiries for cooperation opportunities with Hungary in the car industry and hotel building would be followed by talks.

Well-informed sources told ECONEWS that "serious" talks were under way on South Korean-Hungarian cooperation in hotel construction as well as on cooperation in the car industry.

Asked whether indeed South Korean investors were interested in the Hungarian aluminium industry, the spokesman said he had no details at hand but added that the possibility of such a South Korean inquiry could not be excluded.

In 1987, Hungarian export to South Korea valued USD 2.8 million and import USD 13.1 million.

In 1988, the value of export in the Jan-July period rose to USD 2.6 million, while import stood at USD 10.6 million. Hungarian export includes mainly basic materials (aluminium rolled goods, pharmaceutical basic materials), and 50 per cent of import is chemical fibres used in the textile industry.

Horn Addresses CSCE Follow-Up Session

LD1309174188 Budapest MTI in English 1437 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Vienna, September 13 (MTI)—Gyula Horn, Hungarian state secretary of the Foreign Ministry, addressed the plenary session of the Vienna follow-up meeting of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe on Tuesday. Among other things, he stressed, "The possibility of creating, with common efforts, a new system of conditions for the cooperation of European nations, thus making the detente process irreversible in the long term, is increasingly being outlined."

He noted that, "one of the most significant outcomes of the Vienna meeting would be the successful inclusion of the issues of conventional disarmament in the process of European cooperation and security. The current favourable international circumstances promote, whilst safeguarding the dynamism of nuclear disarmament demands, the launching of genuine negotiations as soon as possible, possibly even this year."

The first concrete task of disarmament talks should be the exchange of appropriate amounts of suitably detailed military data, and their verification by reliable means of control. The first practical step to disarmament would be the elimination of the existing asymmetries. The ultimate goal was the radical reduction of armed forces on both sides, and, as a result of this, the creation of a new quality power balance and a structural attack incapability, he said.

It is indispensably important for both sides to receive an authentic picture of one another's military expenditures, in the framework of increasing openness. The long-term strengthening of confidence would be served by the continuous information of the states of both alliance systems on the military development programmes that cause anxiety for the other side.

"The Hungarian People's Republic is profoundly interested in working out results as soon as possible, including the soonest possible reduction of armed forces and weapons in Hungary, and, as part of the European disarmament process, in the withdrawal of Soviet military forces stationed on the area of the country. In view of its geo-political and strategic fundamentals, Hungary may be a participant of the central European zone that will be the site of the first disarmament measures."

Gyula Horn stressed that ensuring the practicing of individual and collective human rights is basically the affair, and obligation of the individual countries towards their citizens. However, respecting and enforcing human rights in national frameworks cannot be considered as the internal affair of only one country, as sovereignty, the notion of non-interference, acquires a new meaning in the light of reciprocal dependence between the states. Governmental conduct shown in the field of human rights considerably influences the development of confidence and relations between the states.

The state secretary discussed in detail the issues related to the state of minorities. He stressed that no single social system provides automatic guarantees for respecting the characteristic interests, collective and individual rights of the minorities. Therefore, ensuring the full equality of the minorities requires constant attention, care and tolerance in all places. Due to its characteristics, this issue cannot be considered closed anywhere, or treated as solved once and for all. Gyula Horn said: "All efforts that result in the forcible assimilation of the minorities, the elimination of their cultural-urbanistic values and historical relics under the pretext of various development programmes, fill us with anxiety."

Restricting human rights and humanitarian relations, the suppression of the native language, culture and existence opportunities of the minorities serously weighs on inter-state relations, and has a negative influence on the opportunities of all-European cooperation.

The state secretary noted: "Thus, when we raise our voice against actions that violate basic human rights, we keep in view not only the interests of Hungarian and other minorities, but also the obligations of the states towards their citizens, accepted in international contracts. At the same time we are ready for dialogue both in bilateral frameworks and in international forums, to clarify and settle these issues."

In the following Gyula Horn set forth the reform efforts of the Hungarian Government aimed at economic renewal and the democratization of the system of political institutions.

Environmentalists Appeal to Austria on Dam Plan

AU0709144788 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Sep 88 p 4

[Letter by Hungarian environmentalists to the Austrian ambassador to Hungary; date, place not given: "Environmental Protection Groups Send Letter to Austrian Ambassador to Hungary"]

[Text] A demonstration was held in Budapest on 27 May in connection with the Bos - Nagymaros River Dam. On behalf of the Environmental Protection Group of the Bajcsy - Zsilinszky Circle and the Danube Movement, the organizers submitted a petition to Mr Franz Schmid, Austrian ambassador to Hungary. We publish here the full text of this petition.

Esteemed Mr Ambassador!

Please convey this letter of protest against Austrian participation in the construction of the Nagymaros River Dam to the government of your country.

We protest Austria's participation in the construction of the Nagymaros River Dam because, on the basis of the following facts, we have found proof that Austria is deliberately exporting environmental destruction and is seriously interfering in Hungary's internal affairs. Through this activity, Austria violates the 1972 Stockholm agreement on preserving the environment, an agreement that was also signed by Austria.

In December 1984 the firm stand of the Austrian environmentalists made it impossible to begin the construction of a hydroelectric power station in Hainburg. In order to gain time to reconsider, and based on the opinion of its own ecological committee, the Austrian Government scrapped the plan.

However, the Hungarian Government has taken into consideration neither the opinion of its scientific bodies nor the opinion of the country's citizens, and it is pursuing the construction of the Bos - Nagymaros River Dam system despite the forecast negative effects of this project, effects that will exceed the environmental damage caused by Austrian power stations that supply basic energy.

In addition, the Hungarian economy has been in a difficult situation for years. There are not enough funds to improve the deteriorating health and social care systems in the country and there is a lack of funds for research, educational reform, railroad and public road modernization, and for new energy-saving technologies.

The state budget also lacks the necessary funds to construct the Bos - Nagymaros River Dam system. It is particularly painful that funds are not available for environmental protection projects, sewage water purification, and for saving forests and agricultural areas and monuments. The Hungarian Government has repeatedly been forced to slow down construction on this project, and it would have had to order a total halt had it not been for "good- neighborly" assistance. Austria, which had ceased the construction of the hydroelectric power plant at Hainburg for ecological reasons, offered its capital and construction capacity to assist in constructing the Nagymaros River Dam. In order to preserve its treaty with the CSSR and its own alleged prestige, the Hungarian Government accepted the offer, whereas only a precise analysis of the situation and a review of its previous decisions would have really increased its prestige.

According to the contracts, Austria will receive two-thirds of the electric energy produced here for 20 years in exchange for credits covering about one-third of the entire cost of building this project. As part of this deal, Austria will not only purchase 1,200 gigawatts of electric power at a ridiculously cheap price, but it will also compensate for its lost social peace while transferring its conflicts and the damaging environmental effects of hydroelectric power stations to Hungary.

We protest that by making use of the alleged emergency situation and the shortsightedness of Hungarian policy, Austria is forcing this agreement, an agreement that is unilaterally advantageous for Austria, on the Hungarian economy. According to former Vice Chancellor Norbert Steger, Austrian participation in this project is a classical example of a rational investment of Austrian capital. In reality, Austria is conducting a "neocolonial" policy of capital investment in a neighboring country without asking for guarantees that this project really fulfills environmental protection, water quality, and security regulations, and without caring about the negative consequences of this project.

We also protest the fact that Austrian "assistance" makes it extremely difficult for independent Hungarian environmental protection groups to have a chance in its struggle against this decision and in the defense of the area in question.

In conclusion, we call upon the Austrian Government to halt the construction of the Nagymaros River Dam and to terminate the relevant contracts, also in line with the decisions of the European Parliament in Strasbourg.

The Hungarian environmentalists and Hungarian society are not against cooperation between the two countries. We gladly accept your help in introducing developed technologies that protect the environment, in energy rationalization, tourism, and in other areas of life.

We propose cooperation in establishing an international nature reserve area along the Danube, a project initiated by Hungarian, Austrian, and Czechoslovak environmentalists, but we protest any interference that is damaging to us and our environment, like the current Austrian participation in the construction of the Nagymaros River Dam!

Austrian Ambassador Responds

AU0709160288 Budapest MAGYAR HIRLAP in Hungarian 3 Sep 88 p 4

[Austrian ambassador's letter of reply to Hungarian environmentalists on the Nagymaros River project issue; date, place not given: "The Ambassador's Reply"]

[Text] We publish below the full text of the reply of Austrian Ambassador Franz Schmid to the petition of the Hungarian environmentalists:

Esteemed ladies and gentlemen!

Referring to your letter protesting Austria's participation in the construction of the Nagymaros River Dam system, a letter you handed to me on the occasion of the demonstration held at the Austrian Embassy in Budapest on 27 May, I would like to inform you of the following:

We have conveyed your letter without delay to the relevant Austrian bodies and, naturally, we have also informed these bodies of the debate under way in Hungary in connection with the Nagymaros River Dam.

In this debate, which includes outstanding Hungarian experts, parliamentary deputies, journalists, and circles interested in environmental protection, the participants will analyze all aspects of the Nagymaros River Dam, with particular emphasis on its ecological nature, and will submit a comprehensive report to the Hungarian parliament within a reasonable period of time.

Therefore, you will no doubt understand that it would now be improper for the Austrian Embassy to join the internal debate under way in this neighboring country.

Thus, we would like to restrict ourselves to saying that Austria has decades of experience in constructing and operating hydroelectric power stations on the Danube. That was one reason for appointing an Austrian firm to construct the Nagymaros River Dam. This vast experience of several decades clearly shows that the technical, economic, and ecological reservations also regularly expressed in Austria in connection with the construction of hydroelectric power stations proved to be unfounded or, at the least, were strongly reduced in the spirit of maintaining a required balance between modern industrialization and environmental protection.

I would also like to mention the fact that Austria has also used foreign capital to finance some of its largest hydroelectric power stations and has paid back these credits by supplying electric power, an arrangement that has proven extremely advantageous for our national economy.

Our cooperation with neighboring Hungary, a country with which we have traditional links, is by far not determined by short-term and selfish interests but rather is based on our conviction that any long-term cooperation should be continued only on the basis of mutual advantages and profits.

Water Research Official on Bos-Nagymaros Dam

AU0809113988 Budapest NEPSZABADSAG in Hungarian 6 Sep 88 p 5

[Interview with Andras Nagy Szollosy, deputy scientific director of the Scientific Research Institute of Water Resources, by "SBA"; date, place not given: "The Good Side and the Wrong Side of Debates—Two Conferences on Bos-Nagymaros River Dam System"]

[Text] Two large-scale debates were organized on the issue of the Bos-Nagymaros River Dam system last week. The debates went beyond the experts' conference, and they were not free of emotions.

Dr Andras Nagy Szollosy headed the debate organized within the framework of the Pal Vasarhelyi Association, and also participated in the international conference organized by the Danube Circle. We asked him his impression following these two debates:

[Szollosy] In my view, free of extremist emotions, we had two different approaches here. In accordance with its goal, the debate organized by the Pal Vasarhelyi Association aimed at creating better cooperation with society and better information. The Danube Circle conference was, no doubt, a scientific gathering. Besides, I consider the Danube Dam conference over the weekend to have been a meeting organized at a very high level, although I had reservations about some lectures, concerning both their content and their scientific level. This conference was not uniform in its approach.

[SBA] What do you mean by that?

[Szollosy] I had problems with some lectures. Nikolas Hildiard, for example, who lectured on river dams, mentioned only the negative aspects of these dams. Some of these examples do not apply to the Bos-Nagymaros River

Dam system, because the destruction of African tribal culture, the destruction of tropical forests, and the spreading of diseases that do not exist here can hardly be connected with our river dam system. Unfortunately, the president of the conference did not make this clear. On the contrary, he mentioned these as potential dangers. I had similar reservations concerning the threat of an earthquake mentioned at the conference. There were lectures that, due to a lack of information or for some other reasons, mentioned outdated, 10-15-year-old data—for example, the lecture dealing with the underground water level. Excellent lectures were also given—for example, Gabor Vida's lecture on the genetic value of the Szigetkoz area. This lecture also proved that it is possible to find points of agreement between people who favor this river dam system and people who oppose it.

[SBA] The conference over the weekend had a clearly oppositionist tone. How do you evaluate the weight and scientific rank of the criticism expressed here?

[Szollosy] Both the debate organized at the beginning of the week and the conference over the weekend are part of a dialogue which has started but is still heated. From among the opposing opinions, I would mention three. First: Those who spoke about the irreversible process of change in the underground water level were, unfortunately, unaware of the tests carried out by the Scientific Research Institute on Water Resources and the Budapest Technological University, tests which provide reassuring answers to the worries expressed at the conference. Second: Objections were raised to solutions concerning river control, whereas international scientific public opinion also recognizes that we have already exhausted the existing means of river control on this stretch of the Danube. Third: concern about flood prevention, namely, whether we can talk about flood prevention if we raise the water level and the dams. But raising the dams is connected with ponding, while flood prevention is connected with preventing floods that can already be accurately forecast. In other words, if a flood wave approaches this stretch, ponding will be halted, and thus, precisely for reasons of safety, experts have taken into consideration the greatest floods of the last 1000 years in some parts of the Bos-Nagymaros River Dam, and of the last 250 years in other parts, instead of the customary 100 years.

[SBA] The similarity between river dams on the Austrian stretch of the Danube and the Bos-Nagymaros River Dam system was again high on the agenda of both debates. Is there a flatland river dam and hydroelectric power station in Austria that can be compared with the Nagymaros Dam from either an environmental or another point of view?

[Szollosy] Yes, there is; and they can be compared just like two men can be compared with one another. The power station in Greifenstein, which the Hungarian National Assembly deputies were and are able to visit, is such a project. It was constructed under essentially similar hydrological and hydraulic conditions. There are, of course, differences between the two, but these do not make comparison impossible.

[SBA] You have mentioned your opinions which counter some of the lectures. Did you not want to take the floor, or did you have no opportunity to do so?

[Szollosy] We invited the heads of the Danube Circle to the Pal Vasarhelyi Association debate to express their opinions and have a dialogue, but they did not use this opportunity. Unfortunately, we had not been approached to give a comprehensive lecture at this weekend conference, but, within the limited possibilities, my colleagues tried to express their opinions on issues of detail.

Walesa Scheduled To Meet Kiszczak 15 Sep

AU1409131388 Paris AFP in English
1302 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Warsaw, Sept 14 (AFP)—Lech Walesa, leader of the banned Solidarity trade union, will Thursday [15 September] meet Polish Interior Minister General Czeslaw Kiszczak to discuss "round table" talks on free trade unions, reliable sources said here Tuesday.

The meeting, which would be second here since August 30, is to be held in the presence of Jerzy Dabrowski, deputy secretary of the Polish Catholic Church, the sources added.

Thursday's meeting is expected to discuss "round table" talks, proposed by Gen. Kiszczak, and which Mieczyslaw Rakowski, member of the Communist Party's Politburo, said Tuesday "might still go ahead this week".

There were however "differences of opinion" within the party on the question of such talks, he added. [passage omitted]

Slupsk Factory Workers Return to Work

LD1309173688 Koszalin Domestic Service
in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] The Alka plant in Slupsk is already back at work. The dispute which started yesterday is over. The dispute was resolved through negotiations between the management and a 25-member group representing the workforce. This group was not a strike committee—no such body was set up in the Slupsk action.

Trusted representatives of the Trade Union of Leather Industry Employees, whose chairman is heading the mediation group, played a significant role in drawing up a petition and (?recommendation). Seventeen demands concerning pay and welfare will be implemented by the end of this November on the basis of the plant's realistic financial possibilities.

The talks were broadcast over the factory radio for the whole workforce to hear. After the talks, the first shift started work at 1230 [1030 GMT]. The second shift did likewise.

Ursus Workers, Management Begin Negotiations

LD1309155088 Bydgoszcz Domestic Service
in Polish 1400 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Ryszard Jarzebowski reports from Wloclawek.

[Jarzembowski] A several-hundred-strong group of workers at the Ursus Mechanical Plant in Wloclawek, representing the approximately 2,000-member workforce of the several plants that comprise the Ursus affiliate, interrupted work and began negotiations today with the enterprise's management. The main demands are a 30-percent wage increase and improvement of welfare and health and safety conditions.

The demands had been put forward on 1 September at the machinery processing department of the plant on (?Gronda) Street by 60 workers who sent a relevant petition to management. The demands that, according to the state, (?at the moment) only concern economic questions were next brought up by workers of other departments and at the three Ursus plants in Wloclawek. Yesterday, the first short work interruption was noted but binding talks with the enterprise's management were started only today, when the main director, [name indistinct] returned from a trip abroad. The representatives of particular departments and plants are now in the enterprise canteen. The increase they are demanding in zloty terms [w wymiarze zlotowkowej] comes to a dozen or so [kilkanascie] thousand zloties. They are also demanding an improvement in working conditions, especially more effective ventilation in the paint shop, where conditions harmful to health reign. The talks between strikers and management that began this afternoon are continuing.

Hungary TV Speaks to Party, Unions on Strikes

LD0809230688 Budapest Television Service
in Hungarian 1915 GMT 8 Sep 88

["Panorama" program, with unidentified presenter; all participants recorded in Polish with superimposed Hungarian translation]

[Excerpts] [Presenter] Good evening. The birth pangs which characterize the societies of East Europe are painful, but unstoppable. The internal contradictions of the two countries we visited, Poland and Yugoslavia, are familiar. All of us are in the end grappling with the same historic legacy which, instead of socialism, was only able to provide its caricature.

Encouraging news is reaching us from Poland. The strike has now ended in Gdansk, and the government is negotiating with Lech Walesa. It is obvious that both sides have made concessions, both the government and Solidarity, which was not prepared to recognize the legitimacy of the system. The present wave of strikes, the biggest since 1981, also called attention to the fact that the government's reform program had not taken realities into account, and it was therefore unable to realize it.

After a Central Committee session critical of the government, the prime minister announced his readiness to resign. The surmounting of the crisis, the search for a way out, has forced Poland to embark on the road of social compromise. Our reporters Jozsef Laszlo and Rezso Wonke, visited the country.

[Unidentified correspondent] These weeks are characterized by a tense, nervous mood in Poland, where the strikes and the debates have often almost paralyzed life in the country.

The summer has brought rest only to the children, not in politics, where all the signs are that the current slogans and presumed values have to be discarded. The sense of uncertainty and the situation, which is changing daily, has no calming effect either on society or on the authorities, whose representatives have no confidence even in appeals to Hungarian-Polish friendship or the showing of passports.

[Policeman] Come to the police station. Come on.

[Correspondent] Why should I go? We have permission. We are Hungarian journalists.

[Policeman] Please come with me.

[Correspondent] All this is the result of the contradictions which have been piling up over recent years.

[Video shows man, identified by caption as Kazirierz Swinton, "one of the organizers of the strike", addressing a crowd through a public address system. Building in the background has the sign "kopalnia andaluzja"]

[Swinton] Dear miners. (?Marching in step). This is nice. Are you aware that you have destroyed the whole Polish miners' strike? Hasn't anyone told you? They will spit on you. You are displaying no backbone by going home. Has Kiszczak frightened you? You have become frightened. You are soft, you are weaklings. For 5 days you stood strong. And now you break. I did not expect this. I am very sorry, And I feel sorry for you. If we have to go out, then I will go with you. But remember my words: You are the ones who destroyed the moral effect of the entire Silesian miners' protest.

[Correspondent] Although the strikes were occasionally initiated by outside activists of the banned Solidarity union, they began at least as often spontaneously. Where, as in Szczeczin, the strike of transport workers would have completely paralyzed the town's life, soldiers sat in the driving seats of trolleycars and buses.

Comrade Rakowski, how deep is the crisis?

[Mieczyslaw Rakowski] I think it is rather deep, so this is not an insignificant matter. I think we must treat very seriously the current stage in the development of the political and sociopolitical situation in Poland. The public is convinced, irrespective of the data announced by the government, that the living standard has deteriorated in recent years, and especially in the past year. I am also thinking here of the most recent months.

As you know, in February we carried out the so-called price-wage operation, as a result of which inflationary processes have intensified, and people simply believe that their situation is worsening.

[OPZZ Deputy Chairman Romuald Sosnowski] In January when the government submitted the basic principles of its price and wage policy we made serious objections. We were afraid that if this policy was carried out in its original form it would cause disquiet and threaten workers. After a long debate the government eventually accepted certain compromises which—we must state this quite openly—did not satisfy us. Nevertheless, we expected a willingness on the part of the government to realize the declared program. I am referring here to the 36-percent price increase, for instance. But surveys carried out in recent months have shown that price increases have been much greater than this.

[Correspondent] How much greater?

[Sosnowski] In the first 6 months we can talk of price increases in excess of 50 percent.

[Correspondent] You are an adviser of Solidarity. What would you have said if we had asked you before the strike whether it was worth striking?

[Ryszard Bujak, identified by screen caption as "adviser of the former Solidarity"] I would have said that if there is no other solution then one must strike. All signs indicate that this was unfortunately the situation. There is something in Poland which unfortunately never changes, namely that first comes the conflict and only afterward is there an opportunity to resolve it.

The previous strikes, as we know, were in April and May, and for the authorities they signaled some kind of positive warning.

[Correspondent] What kind of social support can this opposition, the pro-Solidarity opposition, claim?

[Major Wojciech Garstka, Interior Ministry spokesman] I would say that in regard to their base, concerning general receptivity toward the strikes, this is rather limited support. This was also apparent from the figures announced by Minister Kiszczak. There was rather a big difference in the miners' strike between the ratio of the total number of workers and the number of active strikers. [sentence as heard] The number of strikers did not even reach 7 percent of the number of employees. This can be a yardstick for receptivity of the strikes, or rather, appeals for strikes. This is characteristic of the active initiators, organizers, and leaders. I would say, however, that receptivity to slogans is increasing with society's crisis experiences and the economic difficulties.

[Karol Szyndzielorz, Polish television commentator, identified by caption] No one in Poland can remember today what rights are laid down in the Miners' Charter. Nor did anyone know that these rights were taken away from the miners 3 years ago. The restoration of previous rights had almost been prepared by now, only no one told the miners. When the strikes were well underway, and when a decision was made to restore the Miners' Charter, it still took several days before the striking miners were told about this.

Such a situation is extremely dangerous. We must not allow the development of a situation where the leadership decides something, the miners want something else, and there is no direct contact between the two.

[Unidentified worker] If the workers cannot reach an understanding with the factory management, with the party, the power, then only the strike is left.

[Correspondent] But surely the leadership has new suggestions now?

[Worker] The leadership, you know, has had suggestions for 40 years; always new ones. But destitution increases year after year. Life become harder and harder.

[Correspondent] But new promises were made at the plenum.

[Worker] Yes, but what, sir, does a new promise mean? They are just talking, but nothing happens. The economy and the industry have fallen apart; agriculture has fallen apart. Everything is lying in ruins here. I do not know what—I am a pensioner, you know. I have done my 40 years of work and my pension is 20,000. Do you know how much that is here?

[Correspondent] Yes, I know.

[Worker] One dollar costs 2,200. There is a shortage of goods. Meat and foodstuffs are lacking, as are technical goods. There is nothing, 40 years after the war. How can the situation be like this, tell me?

[Second Worker] The government does not want to negotiate with the people. It is just following its own wishes. Supplies are poor. So what can people do? They strike. The situation is not very cheerful in our country. We have to line up for everything—for meat and bread. It turns out in the end that there is none. They bring a few kilograms, the first people in line get some, but the rest do not. Your knee hurts from all the standing in line. [passage omitted]

[Rakowski] There is a period of transition from the system that has operated for 40 years in the economy, in economic-social life in every single socialist country. But I will now talk about Poland. This transition from the old structures and economic management concepts to the new may take several years. Second, it cannot be achieved without our paying the price. So we must anticipate from the outset many drastic contradictions of different kinds.

The problem is that this can be said by a politician, a political scientist, or economist who is analyzing, from a professional viewpoint, the changes taking place in the political or economic systems; but it does not interest the common man. All he expects, quite simply, is that if the past is so severely criticized—I am referring to the economic policy of the past—then the leaders and administrators should do away with the old mistakes quickly, and he, the common man, should reach as soon as possible if not the world of heavenly bliss, then at least conditions in which he does not have to rack his brain to get ahead.

[Eugeniusz Smilowski, deputy director of the government's public opinion research center] We have been signalling since March a serious faltering in social calm. By April it had become completely clear to us what the situation was, and we tried to formulate our warnings to the state leadership in as serious terms as possible. In our report we used the data of our monthly polls. We wanted to call attention to the fact that an explosion of social dissatisfaction could be expected at any moment. Two weeks later strikes broke out in Nowa Huta and the Lenin shipyard.

Social dissatisfaction has been continuing ever since then. Poland is facing the threat of explosion. This whole thing began back in October and is a reaction to the second stage of economic reforms.

[Correspondent] Excuse me, but does it mean that Poles are not in favor of reforms?

[Smilowski] Poles want the reform. According to our polls, 88 percent of Poles believe that Poland needs reforms. But they reject the current reforms or, to be more precise, they reject the second ideologically, politically and not least economically, thoroughly rigid stage of the economic reform. For the only thing that now comes to the mind of the average Pole when he hears the word reform is inflation, price rises, and the deterioration of market conditions.

[Correspondent] Does this mean that the leadership was aware that strikes would again take place in August?

[Smilowski] Did they know that the whole thing would start all over again in August? For our part we indicated that the ending of the strikes of April and May was merely a tactical step, and that the strike situation would become a daily routine in Poland. Any kind of dissatisfaction, any spark, can lead to a social explosion.

[Sosnowski] People gradually lost patience as the living standard fell and inflation kept increasing. So some workers, especially where there were many young people, could not bear this tension any longer. For this reason we did not condemn strikes in general. For our opinion is that although this is an extreme solution at the end of a legal road, but we do not reject the economic and political demands formulated during the strike, as we also have raised these. But the fact that this statement was almost provoked from us has led to the fact that our patience also is increasingly running out.

[Correspondent] Can we say that the trade unions want to bring about the fall of the government?

[Sosnowski] What the trade unions want quite simply is for parliament to call to account the heads of ministries it has appointed, to see how they have realized the planned changes in the country's economic structure. Let the Sejm judge whether this government is capable of meeting the requirements of the economic reform, and by also at the same time guaranteeing calm. If it is not capable then the government must be changed.

[Correspondent] In Gdansk, St. Brygyda Church is the center of the most extreme circles of the opposition. The priest here is the confessor of the leader of the former Solidarity union, who in his speeches which cannot even be described as [word indistinct] attacks the government in extremely vicious terms. During the current work stoppages, when soldiers and policemen blockaded the strike-bound Lenin shipyard, the advisers and leaders of the former Solidarity union held their press conferences at the priest's residence.

Adam Michnik, who can be regarded as one of the extremists, was outlining a statement by the one-time chairman of the primate's social council when we visited. Since then talks have begun between the interior minister and banned Solidarity chairman Walesa.

[Adam Michnik, identified by screen caption, historian and adviser of the former Solidarity union] This year is the year of dramatically falling living standards and growing inflation, which is destablizing the entire economy. Only a radical market reform can lead the country out of economic decline. It can be anticipated that in the interest of the whole nation a dialogue will develop between the government and groups of society expressing public opinion on a national level. We are especially counting on the development of a dialogue with representatives of the striking workers. Any other solution, and especially any kind of a forceful solution, would further deepen the present conflict and would represent the absence of a sense of responsibility for Poland.

[Rakowski] In my opinion we are living in times when tremendous patience and tolerance must be displayed, and when we cannot diverge from the options that are virtually offering themselves. In other words, we must not resort to forcible methods. But another thought is tormenting me: What is happening in our mines. In other words, narrow groups occupy the mines, while a few thousand miners want to work. Can this be changed by propaganda? No. So it can happen that the state or the organs of power really fail in the grips of contradictions. But we must always answer for ourselves the question: What is more important, most important? The interests of the state, as a bureaucratic system, the interests of the state as a certain kind of system, the interests of the nation—or those of a narrow group?

In my view we have entered the stage of great shocks to socialism. This socialism naturally wants to modify its features. It wants to adapt to the demands of the present, to the demands of historic development, and I cannot therefore imagine the development of socialism without great shocks in the next 10 years. I once said, and I can repeat it for the benefit of Hungarian viewers, that I believe the transformation has unfortunately taken place until now amid blood and tears. I personally would like to avoid this, but when I look at what happened in the southern regions of the USSR—blood and tears were shed there, were they not?

Everything cannot be seen in advance, and not everything can be avoided.

[Smilowski] What is the relationship of Poles to the leadership? A part of society really is convinced about the good intentions of the leadership, but is of the view at the same time that this leadership is incapable of realizing, incapable of carrying out, its intentions in such a way to benefit the people.

[Correspondent] What concrete support can the Sejm, the Army, and the party count on?

[Smilowski] The first two institutions, the Sejm and the Army, are above all suspicion. They have extremely great authority in society, although I must add that the greatest authority in society in Poland is enjoyed by the church. Eighty percent of Poles trust both the Sejm and the Army, and no significant vacillation can be detracted in this area. This figure can be regarded as more or less constant.

At the same time, substantial vacillation can be detected in the appraisal of the party, the government, and the trade union, and we have to say that the party can claim the biggest losses. The fall of confidence in the party, in the policy of the party and the government, can occasionally reach 20 percent.

[Karol Szyndzielorz, Polish television commentator] The party must regain its leading role, I repeat, it must regain its leading role and, moreover, with an offensive type of action both in the social and the economic sphere. What does it mean if someone says that our price and wage policy has not been successful? As far as we consumers were concerned, it was not successful from the start. But the concept was wrong, it must be abandoned, a new solution needs to be found.

[Correspondent] It was really you who had put into the public's mind the slogan that an anticrisis pact should be created in Poland. What does it mean now?

[Bronislaw Geremek, identified by screen caption as "historian and Solidarity adviser"] First of all, I have to say that at the time when we should have started these negotiations, when it would have been possible to try to define the common area between the various Polish political forces and orientations, we missed this opportunity. It is because of this that we are now paying the price. And the price is the strike, the growing dissatisfaction of the people. Is there a possibility now for the dissolution of tensions? I feel that there is. The potential has become difficult but it exists. However, its indispensible precondition is that we recognize the sovereignty of the partner.

What does this mean? It means that the basic principles of power, the constitutional order, must be recognized. On the other hand, it must also be recognized that society has the right to have its representative. The embodiment of this can be Solidarity. Solidarity can be an answer to society's aspirations.

[Correspondent] The authorities have proposed a roundtable meeting with the participation of all social forces, including the opposition. Is the opposition ready for this?

[Bugaj] In my view a significant portion of opposition groups are. They are ready, provided that in these negotiations, discussions, in the further stages of the bargaining, so to speak, every significant question can be raised. After certain internal consultations Walesa more or less formulated the range of questions to be discussed, and in my view this represents some progress.

[Gorstka] All I can do is to repeat everything that has often been stated by the leadership already. I can only say what Comrade General Kiszczak has said several times. We are stretching out our hands. We have stretched out our hands toward a national consensus, toward joint constructive thinking. There are of course preconditions. They are the following: the two sides should respect the constitutional order, the legal order in Poland.

[Smilowski] Our situation can be compared with a cursed social trap. Some have described it as the dialogue of social lack of understanding. It must also be said that only the intelligentsia are ready for an anticrisis agreement, a proreform coalition. The public, on the other hand, is demanding an agreement on the following points: What should the economic reform really be like? Will people be better or worse off?

[Sosnowski] Briefly, to negotiate, to hold very tough negotiations if necessary, but in our opinion this social conflict can only be resolved by this method. The method of force offers no way out.

[Correspondent] The Polish leadership and the opposition seem to be saying the same thing. But one wonders whether when everyone in the crowd cries Christ one by one, this cry does not sound like Barabas. There is no doubt that a compromise is needed which depends not only on internal but also external circumstances. The previous Stalinist system and methodology which functioned for 40 years has not been able to guarantee either development or calm. The way out of the present crisis that is, the guarantee of a change, is to be found in a national alliance and joint action. This is what can lead to a historic social compromise which so far lacks precedent in a socialist country.

6 Sep Politburo Session Discussions Reviewed

AU1309101388 Warsaw TRYBUNA LUDU in Polish 8 Sep 88 pp 1, 2

[PAP report: "Communique on Politburo Session"]

[Text] On 6 September the Politburo appraised the country's sociopolitical and economic situation and paid special attention to ways of fully and punctually realizing the eighth party plenum resolution and of ensuring that those who are responsible for fulfilling plenum decisions, fulfill them.

The session stressed that the present task is to accelerate and intensify the activities of the authorities at all levels with a view toward normalizing the country's situation, promoting national accord, and speeding up the economic reform.

Many issues of crucial significance for the economy should be quickly solved, but this task must not obscure the need for urgently settling the issues that are seemingly petty, but which are wearisome and create discontent with the working people.

Every echelon should establish which issues should be settled when and with whose responsibility. This procedure should be observed by the government, state and economic administrations, and enterprise managements. The Politburo expects that representative bodies, workers self-management groups, trade unions, and social organizations will also stick to that procedure.

Party organizations, especially party members who hold important state and economic posts, bear particular responsibility. In this context, the Politburo referred to the Central Committee's position at the eighth party plenum vis-a-vis the government, namely, that the Sejm's evaluation of the government will also include the index of the effectiveness of the government's recent activities.

The Politburo made many specific decisions.

It is necessary to accelerate the work of the Party-Government Commission for the Review of the Organizational Structures of the State and the Economy. The commission should present further proposals on how to simplify or eliminate organizational structures, especially intermediate echelons in all sectors of the economy.

Within 2-3 weeks the government will specify proposals on economic mechanisms that encourage the certification of production jobs and compel economic administration, institutions, and organizations, including social organizations, to take rationalizing measures. Proposals for further cuts in budget administration will also be made.

Work connected with simplifying the organizational structures in foreign trade and foreign service units should be accelerated in order to lower the costs of maintaining these units.

It is necessary to review the structures, organization, and results of the performance of design bureaus and departmental institutes.

At the end of this month, the government will present specific proposals to rationalize organizational structures in mining and will define the principles of appointing the work forces' self-management groups in each mine.

The Politburo ordered substantial cuts in the control-revision apparatus and asked for reductions in the number of control checks in favor of better control. The effectiveness of fiscal controls should be increased. The Politburo asked the government to urgently draw up the necessary legal enactments and to strengthen the status of the employees responsible for protecting the treasury.

The Politburo instructed the voivodship committees, the primary organizations, and the plant committees to carry out periodical assessments of the realization of the proposals stemming from the pep and control talks that have been held in enterprises this year on the initiative of the party and to make resolute personnel decisions. The intention is to accelerate the promotion of the people who are bold and effective in their performance and, at the same time, to efficiently dismiss those individuals who do not understand the rules of the reform or hinder its realization.

The Politburo stressed that profound knowledge of and militant support of the program of reforms and determination and effectiveness in realizing them are the basic criteria in line with which cadres at every level will be assessed.

In the past 2 months several hundred changes in personnel have been made, including 150 changes as a result of competition. However, the competitive form of recruiting personnel is still used too rarely, especially in sectors such as state administration, services for people, education, and culture.

The rapid realization of the eighth plenum decisions to draw up a plan for consolidating the economy requires the Sejm's agreement to depart from the legal procedures of consultations. Enterprises must be given the basic information on planning by the beginning of this December at the latest. Work to devise the measures necessary to radically reduce the number of valid rules and regulations must be completed in September. If necessary, the Sejm should be asked to grant a special permission for this.

The Politburo expressed its support for the proposals submitted by the reborn trade unions that those initiatives should be examined and realized with participation of the communities concerned that help to enrich the model of the trade union movement in Poland, respond to the working people's expectations, and do not lead to divisions and political struggles in production enterprises. The Politburo is in favor of strengthening the trade unions as defenders of the workers' interests and of extending their partnerlike relations with state and economic administrations.

Evaluating the current sociopolitical situation, the Politburo stressed the commendable attitude of the leading cadre, party members, party aktivs, trade unions, workers' self-management groups, the ZSMP, the large numbers of nonparty people, work forces, the militia, and the Armed Forces, who have helped to defuse conflicts and to reduce the range of illegal strikes. The Politburo addresses its praise to the overwhelming majority of the working people who, aware of their responsibility for their plants and the country, continued to work despite the intentions of the sponsors and organizers of illegal strikes.

The Politburo stressed the considerable social and economic losses caused by strikes. Aside from direct results, these losses have upset cooperative arrangements and have aggravated the existing supply difficulties. In addition, they will continue to negatively influence production, especially domestic and export production.

The Politburo studied the results of the most recent meetings between members of the party leadership and the work forces in production plants, and noted that meetings with the workers class are a permanent form of maintaining direct ties with the working people and help to get to know their feelings, problems, and worries and to jointly search for eliminating and solving these problems.

The Politburo instructed members of the party leadership and party members in the government to participate as frequently as possible in meetings with the work force and with employees of various branches of the economy, institutions, and offices.

The Politburo asked the the voivodship party cells, plant managements, trade unions, and youth organizations to take special interest in living conditions, culture, and recreation in workers' hostels and student homes. In some units, cultural, educational, and training work is still not of the required standards. The level of sanitary conditions frequently leaves much to be desired.

The Politburo stressed that, following the eighth party plenum, one is becoming increasingly aware of the fact that the methods of party work must be reviewed more intensively and rapidly and that the transformation of the economic and social systems requires the strength of the entire party, of its allies, and of proreform communities in society and professions.

Accord and struggle constitute the unchangeable strategic line of party policy, which is the source of the eighth plenum decisions and the specific decisions made by the Central Committee and the party leadership.

The variety of evaluations and views produced when searching for ways of solving the country's difficult problems, the Politburo stressed, is bound to lead to the unity of all party members' activities when the time comes for decisions to be implemented. The success of political activities depends on cohesion, discipline, and trust. Some party organizations have lost the dynamism, strength, and efficacy of their arguments and their close contacts with nonparty people. Attitudes and views that are objectively hostile to socialism and the nation are not always opposed with the necessary determination. Nor has such determination been shown in opposing attempts at such extremely harmful activity during strikes as the devastation of costly production equipment, which is the means of workers' employment.

Poland is now a different country from what it was 7 years ago. Changes are evident in every sector of life. They have been made with great efforts and sacrifices on the part of millions of our citizens, who feel offended by attempts to question their efforts, especially if these attempts are made by the people who have supported economic sanctions, which were meant to lower our living standards. It still happens that some of those people continue to encourage the West to hinder trade and fiscal relations with Poland.

The Politburo stressed that the party must not in any way reduce the intensity of its efforts and its militancy in promoting dialogue and accord with people, because dialogue and accord represent great opportunities for our people. Changes will not be effected by grumbling at everything—by grumbling that fails to indicate the hindrances that should be removed and the people who are responsible for them. Honest answers to these questions would certainly enable us to rapidly eliminate many shortcomings and defects in our immediate surroundings. These shortcomings and defects, which are evident in low production, the poor quality of goods and services, and high prices continue to affect the living standards of citizens.

Party cells and organizations should be bolder in changing the style and methods of activity in order to boost party militancy in solving our key socioeconomic problems.

It is necessary to ensure that party members are better acquainted with the substance of materials relating to the seventh and eighth party plenums. Some party members feel insecure or even lost in the rapid stream of present changes.

Effective efforts to promote national accord call for revitalizing the party's ideological life and for strengthening the political unity of party ranks.

The Politburo stressed the special importance of party work in the communities belonging to the workers class. The party must represent its interests at every level of its activity dynamically and with greater effectiveness. Reforming the economy and developing worker democracy in the worker, territorial, and local self-management groups, trade unions, and social organizations is an extremely important area of party inspiration. However, we also need unceasing attention to and solicitude for the daily problems of the working people, for their living standards, for work safety and conditions, for work organization, for equitable wages, and for the performance of trade, medical care, and public offices.

The Politburo noted that party members often lack the necessary knowledge of party resolutions and that some party cells and organizations procrastinate in implementing these resolutions.

The Politburo asked the Central Control-Revision Commission to check on the implementation of the seventh and eighth plenum resolutions and to present the results of this check at one of the the coming sessions of the Central Committee.

The Politburo heard a report on preparations for the working meetings between the party leadership and the first secretaries of the party committees in the largest production enterprises and for the conference of worker aktivs.

The Politburo studied the results of the talks between Comrade Czeslaw Kiszczak and Comrade Stanislaw Ciosek on convening a roundtable meeting and noted that the termination of strikes had created the necessary calm required for such a meeting attended by a broad representation of the socialist forces that recognize our constitutional system and wish to improve conditions in Poland.

The Politburo takes the view that the roundtable meeting should discuss the platform and procedures of its work and to launch a discussion about the country's most important issues such as rallying efforts to realize profound reforms, especially political and economic reforms, promoting energetic undertakings to support the progress of reforms, and to improve the material conditions of people. The development and enrichment of the Polish model of trade unionism can be discussed with participation of trade unions.

The Politburo expressed its resolve to boldly intensify those important changes for the sake of the principles of socialist pluralism and the present trends of our political system and stressed the strategic and non-opportunist nature of national accord, the goodwill to realize it, and the unceasing readiness to reach accord on healthy, patriotic principles.

The Politburo assessed preparations for the 1988-89 academic year.

The Politburo expresses the conviction that the eighth plenum decisions and the resulting activities at universities will promote cooperation among all constructive political forces in the process of strengthening the self-governing character of universities, increasing opportunities for developing independent scientific and social work by students, and, especially, expanding possibilities for setting up associations.

The eighth party plenum is in favor of developing the self-governing capacities of universities and for granting new ministerial legal powers to rectors. Crucial changes will be made in the performance of students' self-government bodies, whose influence on decisions made by the academic authorities in student matters will be increased. New legal and organizational solutions aimed at expanding the opportunities for new student organizations and associations will be proposed. Consultations on this matter will reach their peak at the beginning of the academic year.

What with their new powers, university rectors should ensure that the universities' basic functions in instruction, training, and research are fulfilled, that curricula are better fitted to the needs of the economy and culture, and that students are disciplined and effective in their studies and complete them on time. The issue of cadres should be settled and a modern and transparent system of scientific careers and promotions should be introduced. It is necessary to ensure that studies are made more independent and individualized.

The Politburo takes the view that the universities' material situation must be improved and that the social conditions of studies, including material assistance for students and the social base (student camps, academic halls of residence, medical facilities, canteens, and so on) should be changed. The Politburo asks the government to urgently devise a new system of study grants to suit the conditions of the economic reform. For example, students could be given study grants in the form of repayable bank loans. Universities should devise ways of better exploiting and conserving their resources.

Party members have important tasks to accomplish at universities, and university party organizations should acquaint the entire academic community with the eighth party plenum materials and sponsor discussions about the ways of the party's performance in close cooperation with nonparty people and competent representatives of various groups in the academic community.

PZPR Politburo, Central Committee Meet 13 Sep

Politburo Discusses Economy

LD1309211288 Warsaw PAP in English
1933 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Warsaw, Sept. 13—The PUWP CC Political Bureau and the leadership of the All-Poland Alliance of Trade Unions (OPZZ) discussed together today the state of realization of concepts and tasks included in the decisions of the 8th CC Plenary session.

The Political Bureau got acquainted with information on the shape of living costs in the first half of this year and their possible shaping in the remaining part of 1988 and also with the evaluation of living standards of various social and employee groups, especially workers.

Discussed were the assumptions of the organization and program of the work of the commission for the price-income policy.

The Political Bureau familiarized itself with preparations for celebrations of the 70th anniversary of regaining independence by Poland and of the 40th anniversary of unification of Polish Workers' movement.

Rakowski on Session

LD1309190188 Warsaw Television Service
in Polish 1730 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Interview with Mieczyslaw Rakowski by unidentified television correspondent on 13 September during a break in a PZPR Central Committee meeting—recorded]

[Text] [Rakowski] As usual the Politburo is discussing the sociopolitical situation in the country. Of course, the party leadership is mainly interested in the mood in the party and the attitudes of party members. This has certainly enlivened the party. Party members in the aktiv as well as rank and file members are discussing developments. They are closely following events. I must say that these discussions are very varied. There are also various views on the subject of the roundtable.

[Correspondent] Was this subject discussed in more detail today?

[Rakowski] Yes. It was discussed in more detail. General Kiszczak reported on how preparations for the roundtable are going. They are of course underway and there are various opinions and views on this, too, but it seems to us that if all goes well then such a roundtable will be able to take place this week.

The second point on the agenda is a discussion about living costs in the first half of the year and prognoses for these costs in the second half of the year. OPZZ representatives took part at this point. Essentially they are taking part while the Politburo is still meeting. Well, I do not have to explain here that this point is exceptionally significant. It is after all connected with events over these last few months and especially over the last few weeks. It is also obvious that the party leadership must study carefully the evaluations presented by the OPZZ and by the government. It is no secret either that differences exist in these evaluations, but we are, if I can put it like this, now in the course of talks aiming to establish a common view. Or perhaps not a common view, for this might perhaps be difficult, but a common evaluation. It is clear that what is distracting the attention of the Politburo today is the cost of living over the next few weeks and months, for the mood of society depends on this, especially among working people.

More on Jerzy Urban's 6 Sep News Conference

AU1209090188 Warsaw RZECZPOSPOLITA in Polish 7 Sep 88 pp 1, 7

[Transcript of press conference given by Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban at the INTERPRESS Center in Warsaw on 6 September]

[Text] During his weekly press conference, which was held on 6 September, Government Spokesman Jerzy Urban commented on recent events in our country and answered questions asked by journalists. The transcript of the conference appears below.

The losses caused by the recent strikes have been added up. Although the extent of the strikes was limited, it is estimated that the total losses amount to Z49.3 billion. Hard currency losses amount to about $18 million.

This is how these figures have been calculated. There was a drop in coal output amounting to 844,500 metric tons, which is worth almost Z11 billion and represents dollar losses amounting to $16.5 million. There are losses in the production of coke and iron and steel industry goods that are primarily the result of reduced deliveries of coal. These losses are continuing to grow, because deliveries of coal and coke have still not returned to normal, and there continue to be some supply irregularities. It is estimated that the total production losses suffered by recipients of coal and iron and steel industry products amount to Z80 billion.

The direct losses sustained by shipyards and ports, municipal transportation, and rail and bus transportation amount to more than Z5 billion. The direct hard currency losses sustained by ports amount to $1.75 million. At this stage, it is still not possible to estimate the level of indirect losses arising from financial obligations incurred as a result of the port strikes, because claims are still being received from shipowners and other contractors connected with port trade.

The more than Z49 billion and about $18 million do not fully reflect the severity of the blow that the Polish economy—which is weak enough as it is—has been dealt.

It is difficult to predict and estimate the extent to which the wave of strikes will have a lasting impact on trade for Poland's ports, now that confidence in them has been shaken.

Confidence in Poland as a coal exporter has also been undermined, confidence that was restored with difficulty following 1981, when, as a result of a drastic drop in coal output, Polish coal exports began to disappear. Experts reckon that if, for example, there was another wave of strikes in the coal mines, it would probably result in our country losing its status as a permanent supplier in some world markets. We would become temporary suppliers, which would result in a permanent decline in the price of Polish coal and in the regularity of what would be a lower revenue from exports.

The government appreciates the efforts being made by, for example, port workers, to make up the losses as much as possible. However, the fact of the matter is that the weak Polish economy has suffered another blow, and some sectors of it have been destabilized. This is the result of the very irresponsible behavior of what are generally quite small sections of work forces, which made it impossible for entire enterprises and the majority of workers to carry out their work. The strikes have also harmed the economic condition of many enterprises and have led to a deterioration in their material and wage situation.

I want to stress particularly forcefully that the economy, which is the cornerstone of society's material existence, should not be the scene for contests of this kind. The economy has to be protected, developed, and given support by the whole nation.

The Prosecutor General's office has informed me that the tragic death of Militia Lieutenant Mieczyslaw Turbakiewicz, who died from a bullet wound to the head during the illegal sit-in strike at the Stalowa Wola Steelworks, is still being investigated.

The investigation is continuing. The events that took place are being established. A team of experts, working under Prof Andrzej Jaklinski of the Medical Academy in Lublin, is conducting a examination by specialists of the bullet wound and the other injuries sustained by Lieutenant Turbakiewicz. This investigation will continue some time—it might even go on for another 2 weeks.

It has been established that the death of Lieutenant Turbakiewicz was connected with his forcible removal from the plant, amid hostile cries and gestures, by striking workers. The prosecutor's office has not released any more detailed information and has said that it does not want to prejudge or suggest anything at this stage in the investigation.

The Rzeszow newspaper NOWINY published an article describing how militia functionaries, who were at the steelworks to watch over departments engaged in arms production and were not interfering in the strike, were subjected to physical and psychological abuse by the striking workers. It provides a picture of very primitive behavior, and it is a fact that this had bearing on the tragic death.

A communique was read from the pulpits of the churches in Stalowa Wola and the surrounding area. It prejudges the outcome of the investigation and states that what occurred was suicide, that no responsibility, not even moral responsibility, lies with the strikers, and that sole responsibility lies with the lieutenant himself and the militia as an institution. The communique uses strong words, it contains slanderous remarks about the press, security organs, militia functionaries, and the dead man himself.

This interference from the pulpit is surprising in view of its encroachment on the authority of the investigative authorities by judging the outcome of the investigation in advance and in view of its moral tone.

It is customary to bow one's head in silence and respect when a person dies tragically. The impression one gets from this rash communique is that the tragic death of the militia officer seems to be what he deserved. As we know, there are cases of tragic deaths of people performing missions other than those of the militia, being treated in an entirely different way.

In the light of such rash statements and, what I would say, are defensive actions, I would like to say the following:

The authorities are waiting for the results of the investigation. I will not engage in the interpretation of hypotheses until the investigation establishes the facts. However, I would like to stress that the authorities view the tragic death of Lieutenant Turbakiewicz while he was in the course of performing his duty very seriously. The death of every person that is caused by some other person is always considered something shocking. Moreover, the death of a policeman while he is on duty is considered all over the world as an assault on important values and the state itself. The death of Lieutenant Turbakiewicz, who was protecting plants that serve our external security interests, will also be viewed in this way.

I will first of all answer questions that have been received from the Polish press, and by letter or telephone from citizens and chapters of various organizations that have been holding meetings.

Question: Why did the government spokesman, who held a press conference on the eve of the Walesa-Kiszczak meeting, not say anything about the meeting, which was already being set up, and, as a result, it surprised everyone?

Urban: This was because the meeting was being discussed by intermediaries, and it was not certain last Tuesday whether it would actually take place. A public announcement could have torpedoed it. However, I did mention preparations for a roundtable meeting, and the meeting involving General Kiszczak, Lech Walesa, Bishop Jeryz Dabrowski, and Stanislaw Ciosek was part of these preparations. A statement made by General Kiszczak was issued before the talks took place. In reply to a question, I explained that the statement contained an invitation that could also apply to Lech Walesa. Thus, the actual meeting with him was nothing sudden that could surprise the public. Besides, a few months earlier it was being said—I mentioned this as well—that preparations were being made for a meeting between Vice Premier Sadowski and Lech Walesa. This was upset by the strikes that broke out in April-May. The latest offer, contained in the statement made by General Kiszczak, came at a time when the August strikes were beginning to fizzle out, because of a lack of support. There had already been a great drop in the number of coal mines that were on strike when it was made.

I must also point out that General Kiszczak has met Lech Walesa on two occasions since the declaration of martial law. They met for the first time at Arlamow in the fall of 1982. As a result, Walesa returned home to Gdansk and his job at the shipyard. That meeting, which took place some time ago, also gave rise to questions and doubts.

Question: Representatives of the authorities, and Urban most of all, have described Walesa as a private person and derided him. How should this approach be viewed now that Walesa is considered a partner of the authorities?

Urban: There is nothing disparaging about the term "private person." The highest representatives of the authorities often speak to private people. Private people are also people of varying degrees of importance. We call Lech Walesa a "private person" to stress the fact that nowadays, as opposed to the period 1980-81, we do not consider him to be the leader of Solidarity, which has lost the legal basis for its existence.

We waged a political battle with a group of former Solidarity leaders, because it was waging a political struggle. Besides, pluralism, dialogue, and efforts to achieve accord do not stand in opposition to a political struggle. We will endeavor to reach an understanding with people who display moderation, realism, and respect for the Constitution. We will talk with them, and, I hope, reach agreement for the good of Poland and, at the same time, quarrel and fight. Pluralism means clashes arising from differences of opinion, which will not, after all, disappear automatically.

An artificial peace or obscuring of differences will not constitute a form of pluralism. The meeting that has taken place will not result in Walesa joining the PZPR, nor will General Kiszczak start working for the underground Solidarity movement.

The motive behind the criticism of the former Solidarity leaders was not one of defending the position of the authorities. Our sharpest criticism was directed at their support for economic sanctions aimed at all Poles, and the non-Polish sources of political inspiration and material support of some activists of the disbanded Solidarity union. We did not and will not accept this kind of dependence on the part of forces that are supposed to be independent. These attitudes, which smack of a lack of patriotism and harm the interests of Polish society and our state, gave rise to the polemics.

For years I have made concrete, substantive, and documented charges directed at Lech Walesa and many of his colleagues. I, in turn, was the subject of a concentrated personal attack through, for example, Western radio stations. These attacks were much stronger and all means, fair or foul, were used. What is going to happen now? I will not stop making accusations about Lech Walesa if they are justified, about his attitudes and actions. It does not surprise me and I am not offended that, for example, large caricatures of Urban were hung outside the Gdansk shipyard and that the pictures were not, to say the very least, objects of adoration. Sometimes, and I say this self-critically, there was nevertheless too much unnecessary mutual pig-headedness. Incidentally, as Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed at the automobile plant in Zeran, the situation and political attitudes change, and people change on both sides and mature toward cooperation. The goal is to achieve agreement for the good of the country.

At the moment, after Lech Walesa met General Kiszczak and called for an end to the strikes, part of his supporters reacted critically and expressed a lack of confidence in him. On the other hand, some party members also reacted critically and mistrustfully toward the meeting between Kiszczak and Walesa. Many supporters of the authorities' policies displayed surprise, bitterness, and a lack of understanding with respect to what was happening. Some expressed the view that the support that they had given our policies had been undermined, that, to put it bluntly, they had been cheated.

We should also understand the fears and doubts that people have at a time when the memory of the events of 1981 are still fresh. It has to be demonstrated in practice that the dangerous atmosphere of increasing confrontation that existed then will not repeat itself.

The course of events calls for patient explanation and the dispelling of such fears. There has been no surprising turnabout in our policies. We have always stressed that it does not matter where someone comes from, but what matters are present attitudes toward the highest interests of the country and society. Our patient policy of openness has, by a natural process, entered a stage in which its continuation calls for an expansion of the scope of talks to reach agreement with the broadest possible forces of realism that are ready to place national interests above disagreements and divisions. Actual attempts will show the extent to which this is possible, but the attempt has to be made.

The recent events, the organization of a roundtable meeting, are indicative of the changes that are taking place in Poland's domestic policy and are a natural continuation of a process of accord that is tailored to suit today's national needs and the present level of maturity in attitudes.

Question: The authorities and Walesa and his people are once again sitting down at the negotiating table. Does this not make the introduction of martial law seem senseless? Is it not an indirect admission that martial law was not needed, that it was a mistake?

Urban: That is certainly not the case. Martial law was a necessity. Without it, Poland would have travelled down the path of confrontation and not that of accord. Martial law was immediately described as a lesser evil by Wojciech Jaruzelski, and not as something marvelous and ideal. We do not celebrate the anniversary of 13 December. Thanks to the introduction of martial law, through a series of stages—the suspension and then the total lifting of martial law, the release of detainees, successive amnesties, and democratic reforms—a situation has arisen that makes it possible to sit at the negotiating table today. A more far-ranging accord than has existed until now is becoming real. Martial law initiated the process whereby some of the leaders of the disbanded Solidarity union came to their senses. It inclined some of them to be more modest in their aspirations and more realistic. To put it figuratively, without martial law people would "be at each others' throats," and we would not have the accord that we are moving toward.

The roundtable talks will not involve the old Solidarity leadership, but will include individuals from those circles. They will involve different political partners. The goals of the debates will be to reach agreement with a view toward making attitudes of constructive opposition express themselves in joint responsibility for the Polish state. This would not have been possible without the declaration of martial law at the end of 1981. That essential move was a necessary stage that has led to the drawing together that is taking shape. Martial law interrupted the polarization of forces that formed an implacable front in the struggle with the socialist state. It created conditions for stability in the state, and only then did it become possible for opposition to become a creative factor.

The accord and the cooperation that we will be seeking at the roundtable, which will not bring together two sides, but various tendencies, is not, I will repeat, the outcome of any kind of turnabout in our policies.

Declaring martial law on 13 December 1981, Wojciech Jaruzelski said: "The Army is no substitute for the normal mechanisms of socialist democracy. However, democracy can only be introduced and developed in a state that is strong and in which the law is observed." He also announced the creation of a basis for genuine accord.

We hope that the roundtable will contribute to the establishment of a permanent Council of National Accord. Wojciech Jaruzelski first proposed setting up a council of this kind in a Sejm speech made 7 years ago, on 30 October 1981, but the offer was in effect rejected by Solidarity, the main force to which it was addressed. General Wojciech Jaruzelski stressed that no one is infallible and that the future of the country must be linked to a process of democratic evolution. This is a fixed policy line. Martial law, the evolutionary development of democratic institutions and practices over the years that followed, as well as various difficult experiences during these years created a foundation for the forms of expanding the political basis of government that have now been initiated.

Wojciech Jaruzelski is now once more proposing the establishment of a council involving the participation of representatives of what are now various tendencies and of people who at present play an important part in the life of the country.

I also received the following question.

Question: General Czeslaw Kiszczak announced the roundtable shortly after the strikes ended. However, there is talk of a new wave of strikes in October. What will happen with the roundtable and the results that it will produce if a further wave of strikes involving political demands breaks out during it?

Urban: If they are political strikes relying on force to express support for some of the participants in the roundtable, the roundtable meeting will be called off immediately. However, if the strikes are instigated by extremists with a view toward preventing accord, that is, objectively directed against participants in the roundtable, the situation might be qualitatively different.

Over the last few days we have noticed a dangerous tendency on the part of some members of Solidarity's former aktiv, to produce various kinds of illegal faits accomplis. During the current, sensitive period what is needed is restraint and a strong sense of responsibility, whereas presenting these faits accomplis can only disrupt the work of the roundtable and, in a broader sense, the entire accord process.

Question: What concessions did General Kiszczak and Stanislaw Ciosek make during their talks with Lech Walesa and Bishop Dabrowski? What have the authorities pledged to do?

Urban: They did not pledge to do anything other than what was already contained in General Kiszczak's statement. The authorities pledged to organize a roundtable without preconditions at which any subject can be discussed.

After his meeting with General Kiszczak, Lech Walesa said that he would raise the question of Solidarity's existence during the meeting. The authorities' position on this subject is already known and was described at the Eighth PZPR Central Committee Plenum. The plenum resolutions says, and I quote: "... supports the implementation and the examination, with the participation of interested circles, within the trade union forum of initiatives that will enrich the model of the trade union movement in Poland and meet the needs of working people while not resulting in divisions or reviving political conflict in the workplace."

Wojciech Jaruzelski said, and I quote: "all manner of proposals aimed at expanding and enhancing the organizational forms of the trade union movement merit consideration."

Nothing on the subject of the trade unions will be determined without the unions themselves, most of which belong to the OPZZ. Thus, the discussion's point of departure is clear, and within the framework defined by the seventh plenum it will be possible to seek various solutions conforming to the aims of working people and the supreme national issue of protecting the economy.

This does not mean that the subject of the roundtable will be nothing but trade unions affairs. The roundtable will discuss many important matters. One can expect a discussion about forms of political pluralism based on the principles of a socialist state and on a development of these principles, the democratic evolution of state structures, and cooperation with representatives of the constructive opposition. On this platform we wish to build an alliance for the sake of the reform and rapid improvement in the economic situation. Finally, the roundtable might discuss ways of reaching accord and forms thereof, such as a Council for National Accord.

Question: Now you are calling the opposition constructive, whereas you used to call it destructive. Will these talks not weaken the party and state authorities, and trade union movement?

Urban: A broader base of accord means a broader base of management in a political sense. The development of relations in Poland so far illustrates this, for example, the work of the State Council's Consultative Council, Constitutional Tribunal, ombudsman for civic affairs, and the new associations and foundations. Present developments conform to the resolutions of the Sixth, Seventh, and Eighth Central Committee Plenums, which together form a steadily developing line of policy. It is not true that this year's strike waves have encouraged the process of accord. We have already gone through various stages in the democratization of relations.

We are aiming to strengthen our political base, not weaken it. The greater society's support for the party and government, the stronger this base will be. In fact, society wants accord and wants a public discussion on various programs. Isolation would weaken us. Overcoming isolation will add strength to socialism as a system, which is itself changing for the better so that people's lives may change for the better. The passage of time and the accumulation of experience are creating new problems, but also new possibilities.

As far as the destructive and constructive opposition are concerned, there continue to be persons and groups who perform a destructive role. There are also persons and groups who reject their earlier unyielding position. We must attract these groups, not repel them. Our own approach toward various groups and persons is also changing. It is becoming less narrow and more open. In a word, both sides are developing greater common sense, as well as those standing between them.

Question: There is much talk of accord, but about what exactly do the authorities want to achieve accord?

Urban: Accord on how to accelerate the economic reform and make it more effective, how to form a pro-reformist alliance, how to improve the standard of living, how to govern and plan for the future, and how to expand democracy so that it consolidates the Polish state and its position in the world. These topics involve dozens of other more detailed ones.

Right now, work is proceeding on a progam of measures that will bring bold democratic changes in Poland, for example the bill on associations, bill on new election rules, a bill to form a second parliamentary chamber, and a bill on the office of president. We believe the roundtable will encourage the appointment of a Council for National Accord, and that this council will expound and enrich this subject matter.

Tadeusz Kucharski, TIME: What is the current state of preparations for the roundtable, and when can one expect it to begin? Second, can you state the number of Poles who support Solidarity today?

Urban: The preparations for the roundtable are continuing. Various groups are debating what they plan to contribute. At least, we are. Talks via mediators are also taking place. I hope the roundtable will take place soon, as General Kiszczak said. Our aim is for it to take place, this month in any case.

How many Poles support Solidarity? I think Colonel Kwiatkowski might answer this question more easily, or more authoritatively, because the research into this topic does not involve such straightforward questions. People who reminisce fondly about their past activity with Solidarity are in one category, those who declare their support for Lech Walesa are in another category, and those who take part in strikes are in yet another category. All these categories are very different from each other. So one cannot contain the issue in such a simple question.

Marek Walicki, Voice of America: In his interview for Voice of America yesterday, Lech Walesa said that talks on the subject of the legalization of Solidarity will begin within the next 10 days. Can you confirm that the government will commence talks on this subject in more or less this period of time? From what you have said today, it emerges that there will be no roundtable talks with former Solidarity leaders. Does that also apply to Lech Walesa?

Urban: No, I did not say there would be no talks with former Solidarity leaders. I said that these are not just talks with the Solidarity leadership. Even people from Solidarity circles will sit at the roundtable. And we hope Lech Walesa will sit there, too, because General Kiszczak's conversation with him has opened up this possibility. We know that Walesa wants to raise the question of Solidarity's future. I have already presented our view on this matter. This topic is one of the topics due to be discussed at the roundtable, attended by sides holding difference views.

Marek Walicki: How important to Poland were the military-political talks held in Warsaw by General Edward Rowny, special representative to President Reagan on arms control?

Urban: These talks were important on account of the Polish disarmament initiatives, especially concerning disarmament on a European scale. We value the possibility of a direct exchange of views with a distinguished American specialist and negotiator in these topics. Contacts like this make it easier for us to specify our views and initiatives, assess the chances they have, and investigate the other side. This is a part of the broad international process of contacts on this important world issue.

Luigi Dininacci, AVENIERE: What do you think of a government that needs the help of a private individual in order to halt the strikes? Second, do you not think that the Polish Government ought to officially express its gratitude to Lech Walesa for his successful intervention in ending the strikes?

Urban: You really are displaying strike militancy here. I have already said that talks with Walesa started, in other words contact was established, the moment when the strikes began to subside. If I remember correctly, there were only 4 coal mines still on strike out of a previous total of 12. And General Kiszczak clearly said that because the strike wave was subsiding, the conditions for this contact were ripe.

In my statement for AP conveyed via PAP, I gave a positive assessment of Walesa's call to end the strike and his participation in ending the strike at the Gdansk shipyard and then in Jastrzebie.

Jerzy Gonczarski, EXPRESS WIECZORNY: Suggestions about appointing a government of national confidence have appeared in Polish writing recently. These are not reprints of Western press articles, but articles by Polish writers. Professor Rajkiewicz is one of those who mentioned this idea. What do you think about this?

Urban: I think every government must have the people's confidence, and that a government without this confidence cannot accomplish its mission. It is the aim of every government in Poland to gain this confidence. Therefore this term does not seem appropriate to me in any circumstances.

Gemma Aizpitareheriz, EFE: What influence from eastern and western countries was there to end the strikes and commence dialogue between the government and the opposition?

Urban: I detected no external influence, because there was none.

Renate Marsch, DPA: Before the roundtable begins, does the government consider it possible to hold smaller talks on the subject of trade union pluralism,in other words the legalization of Solidarity?

Urban: No. Talks are possible on the subject of preparing the roundtable and establishing the agenda, but not on the subject of the roundtable topics themselves. It is the purpose of this roundtable to discuss various topics.

Henryk Sroczynski, GLOS ROBOTNICZY: During the Central Committee plenum and meeting of the Sejm Extraordinary Commission, there was sharp criticism of the state administration and bureaucratic work methods. The government has recognized this criticism. Could you tell us when the government will begin shock treatment and what it will involve?

Urban: It is difficult to commit myself by saying that this will be shock treatment. Last year I discussed an autumn earthquake in Poland, and some Western commentators said that what I considered to be an earthquake was not considered an earthquake by others.

But the government is constantly taking very urgent decisions in order to loosen the corset restricting the development of all initiatives. For example, on 29 August and 5 September, the government placed ministers under an obligation to carry out by 10 September direct investigations into the difficulties encountered by enterprises, voivodships, and various other structures in implementing their free and useful undertakings. Afterward, there will be immediate work on removing these barriers.

In order to guarantee conformity between the work of the central administration and the provisions of the reform, and also on account of the complaints about the work of the central administration, there will be another internal inspection of ministries and offices to see whether they work in a way that is conducive to the reform.

The government has curtailed by 2 months the dateline by which ministers and heads of central offices have to draft lists of rules applicable to the relevant ministry of office. These lists are foreseen in the government's legislative work. Any rule not in these lists automatically loses its validity. In this way, a considerable number of inconsistencies and legal barriers hampering economic processes will be removed, as well as various other matters that are the subject of justified criticism from the press and from enterprises.

Of course these lists can be expanded, and today's communique from the government Presidium meeting will do so.

Kay Withers, BALTIMORE SUN: How many representatives will there be of each organization taking part in the roundtable? I mean the government, PZPR, the allied parties ZSL and SD, PRON, trade unions, and Solidarity? How many representatives of Solidarity and the non-Solidarity opposition will there be? Who will decide on the numbers?

Urban: This very subject is or will be settled via various mediators. It is still subject to discussion, so I can give no answer right now. One can assume that the number of roundtable participants will be in the area of several dozen.

The concept of roundtable clashes with that of rectangular table, in other words the kind of table at which two sides sit. At a roundtable sit people with various orientations, and they are the only ones who can assess themselves according to categories. Both Alfred Miodowicz and Lech Walesa stem from Solidarity. There will be no party in the talks under the name of Solidarity because various views will be represented. I believe this will be a table representative of everyone wishing to act for the sake of an improvement in Poland, not for the sake of deterioration and confrontation.

Jackson Diehl, WASHINGTON POST: You have discussed the party's stance and that of the trade unions, and also mentioned the possibility of a trade union reform, a reform to the trade union law. Do you consider it possible that the roundtable will establish a definition of trade unions and a status of Polish trade unions that foresee the possibility of two unions existing in one enterprise?

Urban: I have already explained that the idea behind the roundtable is to discuss everything the participants want to discuss. I have already explained the views held by the party and what principles were adopted at the eighth plenum. It is difficult for me to add anything new right now.

John Daniszewski, AP: You said that Lech Walesa will take part in the roundtable. Does this not imply silent government recognition of Solidarity, because if Walesa is a private person, then why out of 38 million Poles was he selected to hold talks with Kiszczak?

Urban: I have already explained this matter in my answers to questions from Polish journalists earlier on. We consider Lech Walesa a private person, but nevertheless we consider him to be the mouthpiece of a certain trend and a person who has his supporters, his legend, and his position among these supporters, not to mention a very strong position in the West. All this provided the justification for him to hold preliminary talks with General Kiszczak so that, in view of the certain symbolic significance of this talk, it might be easier to organize the roundtable. I am surprised at the surprise caused by this issue, especially because the western press has been urging us to hold talks with Walesa for years, and has even assured us that a meeting exactly like this one would be enough in order to magically transform everything in Poland for the better. Well, we shall see if this really is such a magical way.

John Daniszewski: My second question—Was it not a mistake that the government did not talk with Walesa for 7 years?

Urban: I have also explained that there were such meetings, and I explained in very exhaustive terms all the circumstances and events which justify a certain development of relations in Poland and which have brought about the fact that, in our view, the time has come to take another step forward in national accord.

Jiri Wasko, CTK: You have reported in detail about the heavy economic losses caused by the illegal strikes. We also know from the press that prosecutors have initiated investigations into them. Do you think the organizers of the strikes will be brought to justice?

Urban: The investigations into the strikes will be carried through to the very end and completed in a legal manner. This is not the affair of the government, but of investigating bodies. As far as the losses are concerned, the government has not allocated a single grosz to satisfying the wage demands. What kind of contracts take shape between managements and workers, and how the enterprises will cope with their losses, is the concern of the enterprises themselves, in accordance with the economic reform. Therefore, the rumors circulating Poland whereby the government awarded more money to those on strike and whoever was not on strike suffered losses is not true. The government has not given any money toward the wage funds of enterprises which went on strike.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: The roundtable participants will form opinions on the subject of various topics, including the trade unions. How can one imagine these opinions to become part of legislation? Will the opinions expressed there be binding on the government or Sejm in any way?

Urban: I know nothing at all about any attack on the existing legal status of trade unions. If there is any criticism at all, it is fragmentary. For example, Alfred Miodowicz has demanded an amendment to the trade union law so that the procedure involved in declaring legal strikes may be easier. The OPZZ is also calling for other changes in legislation. Generally, one can assume that there will be some amendments. Nevertheless, the foundations of the Polish trade union law are inviolable to the extent that the law, generally speaking, is passing its test and is permitting various experiments and searches for possibilities of trade union activity by those who are dissatisfied with the present trade union structures.

Gemma Aizpitare Heriz, EFE: It is said that almost 200 persons have been invited to attend the roundtable discussion. Do you think that, because of such a large number of participants, the main issues to be discussed by the meeting may become diluted?

Urban: Please do not think that I want to play the role of schoolmaster at my press conferences. My task here is to serve you and not to instruct you. I apologize for having to request you not only to ask me questions, but also to listen to my answers to the previous questions.

Franco Quintano, ANSA: Yesterday Lech Walesa said that the authorities who continue to declare that there does not exist any problem of legalizing Solidarity—meaning that the legalization of Solidarity is out of the question—that such authorities are irresponsible and that workers are ready to once again begin striking and protesting. If this is the position of Lech Walesa, who is one of the most important participants [in the roundtable discussion], what is the position of the authorities? Lech Walesa said all that yesterday.

Urban: Yesterday Lech Walesa also said that he wanted to help the government and that it is necessary to protect the economy against various shocks. Lech Walesa's statements vary. I have no knowledge of precisely the statements you have attributed to him. Actually, we are now much more keen to prick our ears when people make conciliatory and not confrontational statements, because conciliation is a more desirable attitude on the eve of the roundtable discussion. Many conciliatory statements have been made at present. But please do not become so feverish. If there were no differences of views, we would never need any roundtable discussions. The simple thing is that everyone knows that insofar as trade union affairs are concerned, Lech Walesa's views differ from those held by Alfred Miodowicz and the party's views differ from those held by the opposition. You know very well that initial differences in views are something quite natural, if you set out to find some points of agreement.

As I have said, we think that both the present trade union law and present practice, that is, life as it is, have created certain opportunities for finding the solutions that could satisfy those members of plant work forces who have not joined the present trade unions and who have different aspirations.

Christopher Bobinski, THE FINANCIAL TIMES: Last week you said that the roundtable would be convened as soon as the strikes were terminated. Today we have been told by you that the roundtable would be convened this month. You have said that you hoped it would be convened this month. My impression is that the speed of activities has been slowed down in proportion as strikes began to peter out. For example, I have noticed that representatives of the constructive opposition continue to give interviews for the Polish press, but that these interviews are never published. Does this mean that the authorities' resolve to reach accord is faltering?

Urban: We have said that the roundtable discussion can take place when strikes have disappeared. We still stick to this statement and we want the roundtable to convene as soon as possible. No one is playing for time in this regard, but certain preparatory work is necessary, including the determination of the composition of participants at the roundtable, which requires that we have talks with various persons and groups and that we find out what figures these groups want to represent them. In addition, intermediaries also have to complete their mediation. In a word, I am in a position to state once again that we want the roundtable to be convened as soon as possible when we are all ready for it and that those participants in the roundtable discussion who are connected with the center of power will certainly be ready ahead of other participants. This was the first part of your question.

I do not know which editorial boards publish what they have available for publication, and which refuse to publish whatever they have for publication, and I do not see any connection with that and the roundtable. I am hard put to answer the kind of questions that center around the assumption that the fact that certain press editorial boards do not publish certain interviews, shows that accord is collapsing. The simple thing is that it is methodologically impossible to answer questions that are so formulated. It is our intention that the process by which positions can be closely defined and the process of accord also be reflected by the mass media, as attested to by the collective interview on television with Attorney Sila-Nowicki and by many other such events. You cannot accuse the Polish press of doing nothing to show that opposition exists.

Evelia Maitret, Mexican Television: Today's press carries an article written by Central Committee Secretary Marian Orzechowski. The article contains a statement to the effect that the party is not administration and government. At the same time, oppositional communities continue to talk a great deal about the need for a division between economic power and political power. Nevertheless, you continue to suggest all the time that that the party and the government are one and the same thing. Could you comment on these issues?

Urban: I share Marian Orzechowski's view, which is quite obvious in your interpretation, that the party and the government are not one and the same thing. I share this view, even though I have not been able as yet to read Marian Orzechowski's article. The division between political power and economic power is a notion that is correct only to a certain degree. It is certainly correct in the case of enterprises, but it is not correct in the case of the state as such—of any state—because each kind of policy must be based on material resources, and the economy must be supported by policy. That is why I do not consider a division between such tasks as accurate.

On the other hand, it is most certain that a division between party competences and those of the state has not been carried out to the very end; it is not perfect and must undergo crucial changes. This is not only a distinctive feature of Poland. As you know, much is being said about this issue in the USSR as well. I have here enunciated the party's views on the existence of trade unions only because the government does not interfere in the issues connected with trade unions and their structures. This is not a matter for the government. The government is a partner of the trade union movement, and that is why I have cited the views of the party. The government tries not to express its views on this subject.

Deborah Seward, AP: You have said that an outbreak of strikes would mean the end of the roundtable meeting. Do the authorities regard such a meeting as a means of preventing strikes?

Urban: No, the authorities do not regard a roundtable meeting as a means with which to prevent strikes. Nor have I expressed such a simple view as you have attributed to me. What I have said was that the holding of the roundtable meeting would depend on the kind of strikes and that if strikes were declared in order to strengthen the position and viewpoints of some roundtable participants, the roundtable meeting would be automatically suspended. However, I also had in mind a different kind of strike, one generally directed against the intentions and activities of the participants in the roundtable meeting.

Patricia Koza, UPI: You have said that a number of criminal investigations are continuing. Well, what I would like to say is that 250 persons have lost jobs in Silesia because they went on strike. In Stalowa Wola, too, some persons have been "fired," that is, they must join up. This is also the lot of a 51-year old man, who has been drafted into the Armed Forces. Do you think that such measures might in a way poison the atmosphere around the roundtable meeting?

Urban: Insofar as I know, enterprise managers are generally quite tolerant in interpreting legal regulations and continue to take quite an advantage of their powers to give back the jobs to those workers who have lost them through joining unlawful strikes or who have prolonged their strikes, although they have been warned that they would have to take the consequences. The government is not responsible for settling these matters, because they lie in the powers delegated to enterprise managers, who, by the way, have held frequent negotiations with the striking workers and have or have not assumed various obligations, which depended on the economic situation, on most varied local factors, and on other issues. On the one hand, the government encourages a strict application of the law and, on the other, it recommends that individual cases be treated in a humanitarian manner.

No one is called up if the law does not allow it. I do not know of any of the cases mentioned by you. Nor do I have no knowledge of the details of the regulations connected with these cases, but it is most certain that the Armed Forces are not allowed to draft anyone who is not legally liable, to national military service.

Stanislaw Kusmierek, MEGAWAT , a plant gazette: The construction of the Belchatow power station is nearing completion, but this new station will not solve our energy problem. That is why I would like to ask you what action the government contemplates taking in the matter of energy and whether the Belchatow II power station will be built. If so, when will the necessary decisions be made

Urban: I have addressed your question to the Ministry of Industry, which has informed me that the construction of the Belchatow II power station is not included in the 1986-90 economic plan and that the desirability of such an undertaking is being studied. The results of these studies will determine whether the construction in question will be included in the 1990-96 economic plan. This is what the ministry has in mind. Let me add that the government's view is that at the moment the investment policy is that we should reduce those capital-intensive investments that would produce the necessary returns only after a longer period of time. On the other hand, the government is concerned about the looming aggravation of the shortages of electric power. We want to counter this aggravation by reducing the energy intensity of our economy—this intensity is scandalously high in our country—and not by constructing more and more sources of energy. However, these are only general principles of the government's economic-technological policy. All I can do in the case of the Belchatow II power station is to present the views I have received from the Ministry of Industry. Mr Kusmierek, you are free to study the letter from the ministry signed by the deputy head of the minister's secretariat.

Jackson Diehl, WASHINGTON POST: Just to clarify my previous question: Does the position of the party excludes the existence of two trade unions in the same enterprise?

Urban: Yes, it does.

Surender Kumar Butani, UNITED NEWS OF INDIA: Professor Herman Schwartz visited Poland last year on a study mission and as result, produced a report on the condition of penitentiaries. Has Professor Schwartz's report been read here? Or is this only Western propaganda, if it can be called that? Does it contain any specific facts that reflect reality?

Urban: I have no knowledge of that report. Poland feels honored by the fact that so many professors continue to visit it. On the other hand, we are not overenthusiastic about the state of Polish penitentiaries. Our prison system continues to be reformed and will be reformed. Let me add that these reforms will be facilitated by evolutionary measures in criminal policy, taken with a view to reducing the number of prisoners and increasing the application of punishment that does not involve deprivation of freedom. Our penal policy is being criticized in that the ratio of prisoners is very high in relation to the number of actual inhabitants and in relation to the gravity of crimes. Changes in that policy, that is, reducing the number of prisoners, will facilitate the necessary reforms of the penitentiary system.

Bogdan Turek, UPI: In many enterprises in Poland the new trade unions are very weak, because most of the workers have not joined them. Everyone knows what these workers want: They want Solidarity trade unions. Is it possible that in view of this fact the authorities will agree that Solidarity trade unions be established in such enterprises? In such a case everything would be compatible with the formula that only one trade union should operate in a given enterprise.

Urban: What I remember of Alfred Miodowicz's views in this regard is that at the Eighth Central Committee Plenum he said and stressed that if any work force in any enterprise is dissatisfied with the composition of its trade union and with the way it exercises its authorities, it has the right to change these authorities and to reshape its trade union in any way it wishes. This is a simple and logical method of ensuring that trade unions are what the majority of workers want them to be. This method is what the law provides for.

Stefan Dietrich, FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG: I have tried to listen very carefully to your answer to my question, but I have heard nothing. That is why I ask you again: Will the Council of National Accord be something more than just one more council and will the accords reached by it be in some way binding on anyone?

Urban: I hope and trust that the council will play an important role in the country's life and will fulfill the mission of creating permanent structures in the state to help democratize our conditions. I think that the council's mission will be to help draw up the election law, the zfuture system of the state authorities, changes in the Constitution, and a new Constitution. It will deal with many matters that are crucial for the country's life.

REUTER: Israeli MInister Sharon is supposed to be in Poland now. Any details?

Urban: I know that Minister Sharon is in Poland. He has come here as a member of a tourist group.

Evelia Maitret, Mexican Television: Since I my question has not been answered, I wish to ask it again. It is still not clear whether, in view of trade union pluralism and the principles that only one trade union can exist in the same enterprise, it is now possible for two trade unions to exist in the country at the same time—Solidarity and the OPZZ? Is it possible that workers in the same enterprise will be able to choose between the OPZZ and Solidarity? In this situation we are interested in the views of the government and not in those held by Mr Miodowicz.

Urban: Since the government does not run the life of trade unions, it is only their partner in all socioeconomic matters presented by them to the authorities. When presenting government views, it was not without reason that I cited the Central Committee's views on this subject, because everywhere in the world political parties represent some views on trade union activities in their field of vision. The views of the PZPR, that is, of its Central Committee, were presented in the eighth party plenum resolution, which I quoted at the beginning of this conference when answering questions asked of me. We think that it is necessary to search for a new model in the performance of the trade union movement. This new model should cater to everyone's needs and should ensure that plants are not areas of political conflicts and of rivalry among various workers' groups and their representations with regard to various demands. We do not want differences in political views to be expressed in the areas of the economy and the production of national income. We want them to be expressed in sociopolitical life. We wish to discuss and create conditions for this kind of opportunity.

Kay Withers, THE BALTIMORE SUN: With reference to the previous question: Is it possible that Solidarity could be a trade union in a plant under the scheme of one trade union for one plant?

Urban: There is a State Council's decree relating to the trade union law. This decree states what the name of a trade union should be. This definition shows that under the present legal conditions it is impossible to use the name that has historically grown together with a political movement and not with a classic trade union movement. What I have tried to explain is the simple issue that on the strength of the present trade union law the workers may run their strictly trade unionist organization along the lines of their choosing. The present legal regulations make this possible. On the other hand, the issues raised here do not stem from the imperfection of the law, but, frankly, from the historical error committed by former Solidarity leaders when they proclaimed a boycott of all forms of the new trade union movement.

Ceausescu Chairs PEC Meeting on Economic Issues

AU1309172488 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1700 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/09/1988—Gathered on 13 September under the chairmanship of the General Secretary of the Romanian Communist Party Nicolae Ceausescu, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP examined an account read by Prime Minister Constantin Dascalescu on the way in which the provisions of the plan for the first decade of September were implemented in industry and agriculture, on the measures to be taken for the plan for this month and the whole year to be fulfilled in the best conditions.

Starting from the situation presented the party general secretary drew attention to the need for all measures to be taken for the organization and rhythmical turning out of production, for the ensurance of a continuous productive flow so that the plan should be fulfilled with all indices already in the first days of each month. It was requested that special attention be paid to turning out a high-quality production for export and to delivering it to beneficiaries as stipulated in contracts.

During the meeting it was demanded that all measures be taken to further improve the quality of production in machine building. The relevant minister is to work out a special quality programme for the whole branch with the National Committee for Science and Technology taking a direct part in its drafting and implementation. Special programmes are also to be worked out in the fields of oil and energy production.

The Executive Political Committee also examined the measures required to ensure a proper course of activity in construction, of autumn harvesting and sowing, to attain all economic-financial indices, raise profitability and economic efficiency, increase the national income.

Appeal Against Land Reform Plan Reported

PM1309112288 Paris LE MONDE in French 13 Sep 88 p6

[Unattributed report: "Romania: Citizens Condemn Ceausescu's Land Rationalization Program"]

[Text] In a letter addressed to State Council President Nicolae Ceausescu at the end of August a group of Romanian citizens protested the "land development" program entailing the destruction of thousands of villages in Romania and the relocation of the rural populations in "agro-industrial" centers. The signatories—including teacher Doina Cornea, attorney George Vasilescu, several other teachers, painters, and writers, as well as workers such as Iuliu Filip from Cluj and Sibiu—call for an end to this "sacrilege" in this appeal, from which we publish excerpts below:

"We would be unworthy of the people to whom we belong if we did not, with this letter, support the hundreds of thousands of peasant families forced to move if you implement this land development scheme entailing the demolition of thousands of peasant homes and villages and thus the destruction of the traditional way of life....

"Our people have always drawn their vigor, wisdom, courage, and ability to withstand history's adversities from their peasant roots. However, this Romanian peasant—this source of moral health and vigor—has for the past 40 years experienced such disillusionments and vicissitudes that his material and spiritual roots, which at one time seemed indestructible, have become considerably impoverished. Were the brutal forcible collectivization of the majority of the peasantry and their proletarization—entailing the destruction of their centuries-old structures and traditions, especially religious traditions, and of their mentality—not enough? Is it now the turn of our last of our unfortunate peasantry to be worried?

"Imagine the confusion of these peasants expelled from their homes and villages! People are not objects. A village is not just any group of buildings inhabited by soulless beings grouped together haphazardly....

"The compulsory relocation of the populations and their settlement in adoptive communities will foster despondency and the isolation of thousands of families unable to adapt to the new life imposed on them.

"It is sacrilege to expel people from their ancestral homes, from houses constructed according to the requirements of their lifestyle and their activities....

"How can you fail to realize that for some years the Romanian people have fallen into a defensive slumber, a kind of semi-strike, to protect the final bastion of their being from destruction?

"We appeal to our fellow countrymen and to the goodwill of Romanians in exile and of certain intellectuals abroad concerned about the preservation of our (cultural) values to support this letter of protest."

Romanian-Yugoslav Economic Commission Session

AU1309160188 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1513 GMT 13 Sep 88

["Session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Governmental Commission"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Belgrade, AGERPRES, 13/09/1988— The 18th session of the Joint Romanian-Yugoslav Governmental Commission on Economic Collaboration was held in Belgrade and Zagreb over 10-13 September, 1988.

On the occasion satisfaction was expressed again at the relations of friendship and collaboration in all the domains of mutual interest between Romania and Yugoslavia, at the special importance of the summit meetings and talks in the expansion and diversification of the economic relations between the two neighbour and friendly countries.

The protocol and the common working programme signed at the conclusion of the session covenanted concrete measures for the further development of the production specialization and cooperation in production between the economic organizations in the two countries in all the domains, especially in the machine building industry, electric engineering and electronics, chemistry and petrochemistry, raw materials and power industries, metallurgy, and others.

The Romanian delegation was headed by Ioan Ungur, minister of foreign trade and international economic cooperation, co-chairman in the joint commission, while the Yugoslav delegation was headed by Nenad Krekic, federal secretary for foreign economic relations, co-chairman in the joint commission.

Romanian-Tanzanian Joint Communique Issued

AU1309120988 Bucharest SCINTEIA in Romanian 10 Sep 88 p 3

["Joint Communique at the End of the Official Visit of Friendship Paid by Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, Together With Comrade Elena Ceausescu, to the United Republic of Tanzania" from 7-9 September]

[Text] Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, paid an official visit of friendship to the United Republic of Tanzania at the invitation of Comrade Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania from 7-9 September.

During the visit, the high-ranking Romanian guests showed particular interest in becoming acquainted with the Tanzanian people's achievements. They visited economic units and sociocultural establishments where they were received warmly as an expression of the feelings of esteem and friendship the peoples of the two countries harbor for one another.

Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, president of the Socialist Republic of Romania, together with Comrade Elena Ceausescu, held fruitful official talks with Comrade Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania. During the talks, which took place in an atmosphere of friendship, cordiality, and understanding, the leaders of the two states briefed each other about the current concerns of their countries in socioeconomic construction and thoroughly examined ways and means to continue to develop relations of friendship and cooperation between Romania and Tanzania. They also had an extensive exchange of views on current major international issues.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania expressed satisfaction with the positive results achieved so far in developing relations between the two countries and reiterated their desire to continue to strengthen bilateral relations in the political, economic, cultural, scientific, and in other areas of common interest, something which is in keeping with the aspirations of the Romania and Tanzanian peoples and with the general cause of peace, understanding, and international cooperation.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi reaffirmed their countries' adherence to the observance in their bilateral and international relations of the principles of full equality of rights, national independence and sovereignty, territorial integrity, noninterference in domestic affairs, mutual economic advantage, refraining from the use or threat of force, and each people's right to develop freely and independently in keeping with their own desire, without any outside interference.

Stressing the particular importance of economic relations for developing relations between the two countries as a whole and taking account of the possibilities available in their national economies and of the priorities of their socioeconomic development programs, the president of Romania and the president of Tanzania agreed to work to intensify cooperation in the area of trade, industry, agriculture, mines, and geology, as well as in other sectors of common interest.

To capitalize on and give concrete shape to existing possibilities, the two sides agreed that the ministries, economic bodies, organizations, and enterprises in the two countries should intensify contacts and take the necessary tangible measures to implement the economic cooperation ventures in which both sides are interested. The desire of the two sides to expand and diversify mutual exchanges of goods on the basis of long-term agreements aimed at lending these exchanges stability and prospects was also emphasized.

Taking into consideration the important tasks resting on the joint Romanian-Tanzanian Government Commission for Economic and Technical Cooperation in the process of expanding economic cooperation between the two countries, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi agreed to strengthen the role and perfect the methods of work of this body, and decided that the eighth commission session be organized in Dar es Salaam as soon as possible.

To continue to expand bilateral economic and scientific-technical relations, during the visit the two sides signed a general agreement on economic and technical cooperation between the SR of Romania and the United Republic of Tanzania.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania decided that relations of cooperation and bilateral contacts at all government levels, between economic, scientific, and cultural units, as well as between mass and civic organizations in the two countries be expanded.

They highly assessed the relations of militant solidarity between the RCP and the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania, relations which play a decisive role in developing Romanian-Tanzanian relations of friendship, and expressed the mutual desire to expand and enrich bilateral relations at the party level.

During the exchange of views on the international situation, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi noted with satisfaction the identity or great closeness of their viewpoints on the major problems confronting humanity today.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania assessed that the current international situation is still very contradictory and complex as a result of the continued arms race, especially the nuclear arms race, of the persistence of certain conflicts in various parts of our planet, the deteriorated economic situation in the world, especially the situation of the developing countries, and as a result of the continuation of the policy of the use or threat of force, of interference in domestic affairs, and violation of the independence and freedom of certain states.

In this context, the two sides emphasized the need to assert a new way of thinking and action in dealing with the complex international problems in order to solve them in the interest of all peoples. The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania assessed that the basic problem of our time is halting the arms race and determinedly moving to disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament, and ensuring the vital right of each nation and of the whole of mankind to existence, freedom, and independence.

Noting that some steps have been made in the direction of disarmament through the conclusion of the accord between the Soviet Union and the United States of America regarding the elimination of intermediate- and shorter range nuclear missiles, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi assessed that despite all this a radical change has not occurred, the arms race continues and fresh stocks of nuclear weapons and weapons of mass destruction are being perfected, manufactured, and amassed, thus increasing the threat of a world war, which would inevitably turn into a devastating nuclear war.

The presidents of the two countries agreed that it is necessary to intensify efforts toward achieving disarmament, primarily nuclear disarmament. In this sense, they particularly emphasized the importance of the conclusion of the treaty on a 50 percent cut in strategic offensive weapons, of adopting tangible measures aimed at a total and complete ban on nuclear testing, and of renouncing the so-called "Star Wars" and any action aimed at the militarization of outer space, and they stressed the importance of renouncing chemical weapons and other weapons of mass destruction.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania emphasized the need to move, in the shortest time possible, to tangible negotiations between the Warsaw Pact states and the NATO member states, with the participation of all European countries, to reduce troops, conventional weapons, and the states' military expenditures in order to contribute to strengthening trust and security on the continent.

The president of Romania and the president of Tanzania expressed their conviction that the Vienna all-European Conference for Security and Cooperation will conclude with accords and understandings which—on the basis of the Helsinki Final Act provisions—will develop cooperation among all European countries and will lead to tangible measures for disarmament and to strengthening trust in the general interest of security and cooperation among the participating states. In this context, the two sides emphasized the importance of building a Europe united in its diversity of social systems, a Europe of peace, understanding, and lasting cooperation.

The leaders of the two states advocated the transformation of the Balkans into a zone of peace and understanding, without nuclear and chemical weapons, troops, and military bases and the holding of meetings at various levels and according to issues, and of a summit conference of chiefs of states and governments in that area.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed their support for the proposal on declaring the Indian Ocean a zone of peace and understanding and for the need to urgently convene the Colombo Conference.

At the same time, the leaders of the two states expressed their support for the efforts made by the African countries toward applying the declaration on a denuclearized Africa.

In this context, they condemned the acquisition by South Africa of nuclear weapons producing facilities and assessed that this presents a serious threat to international peace and security. They also expressed their support for the creation of such zones in other parts of the world.

Reviewing the situation on the African Continent, the president of the SR of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania emphasized the achievements attained by the African peoples in their struggle for freedom and national independence and for their socioeconomic development, and expressed their concern about the continuation of foreign interference in the domestic affairs of the African states.

The two presidents emphasized the important role played by the OAU in strengthening cooperation among the African countries, as well as this organization's significant contribution to solving problems confronting that continent.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi reaffirmed their countries' determined support for and solidarity with the struggle waged by the Namibian people, under SWAPO [South West African People's Organization] leadership, for Namibia's independence and expressed the determination to continue, together with the other states, efforts at an international level to ensure the immediate application of UN Security Council Resolution No 435 of 1978 in this respect. In this context, they hailed the initiation of negotiations aimed at establishing peace and security in Southern Africa and ensuring Namibia's independence.

The leaders of the two states firmly condemned the apartheid policy and the repressive measures taken by the RSA authorities against the majority population in that country and demanded that the aggressive actions of that country against neighboring African states be stopped. They also called on the international community to impose and support the adoption of comprehensive and compulsory sanctions against the South African racist regime.

Within the framework of the exchange of opinions on conflicts and sources of tension in the world, President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi greeted the contacts taking place to settle states of tension in Africa, and reaffirmed the determination of their countries to contribute actively to a political settlement by taking account of the legitimate interests of the sides concerned and by respecting each people's right to independently decide on its destiny.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi expressed particular concern about the serious situation in the Middle East. They advocated a global, just, and lasting solution in that part of the world by means of negotiations and on the basis of Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied in the wake of the 1967 war; they also favored solving the Palestinian people's problems by recognizing their right to self-determination, including creating an independent Palestinian state, and by ensuring the sovereignty, integrity, and security of all states in that area. They emphasized the importance of organizing—under UN aegis—an international conference on Middle East issues which should be attended by all sides concerned, including the PLO and Israel, and by the permanent members of the UN Security Council.

The presidents of Romania and Tanzania hailed the cease-fire accord between Iran and Iraq and emphasized the need for the application of UN Security Council Resolution No 598. They advocated a peaceful solution of the Gulf problems in the interests of the Iranian and Iraqi peoples and of stability, security, and peace in that area and throughout the world. They also emphasized the need for the withdrawal of foreign military ships from the Gulf and for ensuring free navigation in that area.

Given the complex problems in the world economic situation, Romania and Tanzania advocate a global solution to the problems of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new international economic order based on full equality and equity between states. In this sense, the two countries believe that it is necessary to organize an international conference within the framework of the United Nations, which should be attended on equal terms by all developing countries and by the developed countries, so as to arrive at mutually acceptable solutions—including the problems of the inordinately high foreign debts of the developing countries—in order to pave the way for overcoming the current serious problems in the world economic situation, to create favorable conditions for each country's more rapid progress, especially the progress of lagging and developing countries, and to ensure, at the same time, a harmonious development of the world economy as a whole.

Romania and Tanzania advocate strengthened solidarity and cooperation among the developing countries and the organization of a summit level by these countries in order to work out tangible measures aimed at strengthening cooperation among them, and to formulate a common strategy for negotiations with the developed countries.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi assessed that the complex problems in the international situation and the settlement of these problems require the active participation, on fully equal terms, of all countries, especially of the small and medium-sized countries, and of the developing and nonaligned countries which make up the great majority of the world and are directly interested in a policy of peace, independence, and broad cooperation.

The presidents of Romania and Tanzania emphasized the need to enhance the role of the United Nations and of other international bodies in the world activity and in democratically solving the serious problems concerning humanity with the participation of all countries on fully equal terms. The leaders of the two states emphasized the need to perfect UN activity, increase its efficiency, simplify working procedures, and reduce the expenditures of this body.

President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Ali Hassan Mwinyi also reaffirmed the determination of the two countries to cooperate actively in the international arena, within the United Nations and its specialized bodies, within the Group of the 77, and the Nonaligned Movement.

The president of the SR of Romania and the president of the United Republic of Tanzania expressed their full satisfaction with the new Romanian Tanzanian summit meeting and with the understandings that have been concluded, which constitute a valuable contribution to intensifying relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between the two countries in the mutual interest of the Romanian and Tanzanian peoples and of the cause of peace, progress, and international cooperation.

The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu expressed warm thanks to President Ali Hassan Mwinyi and to the Tanzanian people for the friendly reception given them and for the special hospitality they enjoyed during their visit as an expression of the relations of friendship, mutual esteem, and understanding between the two countries and peoples.

The president of the SR of Romania, Comrade Nicolae Ceausescu, and Comrade Elena Ceausescu, extended an invitation to Comrade Ali Hassan Mwinyi, president of the United Republic of Tanzania, to pay an official visit of friendship to the Socialist Republic of Romania. The invitation was accepted with pleasure; the date of the visit will be established later through diplomatic channels. Dar es Salaam, 9 September 1988.

PEC Endorses Results of Ceausescu African Tour

AU1309191688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1835 GMT 13 Sep 88

["Unanimous Approval of the Results of the Romanian President's Visits to African Countries"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/09/1988—During its 13 September meeting, the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP was informed about the results of the official goodwill visits President Nicolae Ceausescu and Mrs Elena Ceausescu paid to the Republic of Kenya at the invitation of the Republic's president, Daniel Teroitich arap Moi, to the United Republic of Tanzania at the invitation of the Republic's president, Ali Hassan Mwinyi, as well as about their friendly meeting in Cairo with the president of the Arab Republic of Egypt, Muhammad Husni Mubarak, and Mrs Suzanne Mubarak.

The Executive Political Committee underscored that, through their results, those visits marked highly significant moments in the strengthening of Romania's friendship and collaboration with those countries, for the benefit of their own peoples, in the interest of the cause of peace and understanding among nations.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated highly President Nicolae Ceausescu's activity during the visits, emphasizing his essential contribution to the substantiation and translation into fact of our party and state policy of peace and collaboration, to the unflinching implementation of the orientations set by the 13th Congress and the National Conference of the Romanian Communist Party regarding the continuous expansion of Romania's ties with the developing countries, with the states that have embarked upon the path of free, independent development.

The Executive Political Committee underscored in this framework the importance of the exchange of opinions Romania's president had with the Kenyan head of state when the common wish was reasserted to impart new dimensions and an ever richer content to the cooperation between the two countries, to intensify economic, technical and scientific cooperation, to increase and diversify the trade on balanced, mutually advantageous bases in keeping with the provisions of the long-term programme-agreement signed in Bucharest in September 1987.

The Executive Political Committee also assessed that the Romanian-Tanzanian summit dialogue opened prospects for a more powerful development of the collaboration between our two countries, in the political, economic, technical, scientific and other fields, in consensus with both peoples' interests and aspirations after pace and progress.

At the same time, emphasis was placed on the importance of the understandings covenanted on the expansion of contacts on a party line, and at governmental and parliamentary level, of the ties between economic, scientific and cultural institutions, between mass and public organizations.

The Executive Political Committee underlined the high significance of the exchange of opinions President Nicolae Ceausescu had with the presidents of Kenya and Tanzania on international developments which underscored the identity or the great closeness of view points on the major questions confronting mankind.

The Executive Political Committee appreciated the fact that, during the talks, determination of Romania and of the visited states was reasserted to actively cooperate on an international plane—within the UN and its specialized agencies, the group of'77 and the nonaligned countries' movement—to jointly work for the achievement of disarmament, nuclear disarmament first and foremost. For the peaceful, negotiated settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the globe, for the democratization of international life and the constructive settlement of the complex issues of our days in all peoples' interests, for peace, detente, security and international cooperation.

It was emphasized that, during the summit dialogue, Romania's president underscored the special attention Romania pays to the liquidation of underdevelopment and the establishment of a new world economic order, declaring for the calling up of an international conference under the UN aegis to be attended on an equal footing by all developing countries and developed countries so that mutually acceptable solutions be reached to the problem of the developing countries' huge foreign debt included. [sentence as received]

The Executive Political Committee showed that, during the talks, Romania's solidarity was expressed with the African peoples' fight for the complete liquidation of colonialism and neocolonialism, for the safeguarding and consolidation of national independence, for self-reliant economic and social development.

Emphasis was placed on the significance of the conclusion reached during the visits to Kenya and Tanzania on the need to strengthen the role of the Organization of African Unity in developing the cooperation among African states, in settling the problems on that continent.

The Executive Political Committee assessed that the recent Romanian-Egyptian summit meeting was a new and valuable contribution to the further development of the good relations of friendship and collaboration between the two countries and peoples. Satisfaction was expressed at the fact that during their talks President Nicolae Ceausescu and President Muhammad Husni Mubarak covenanted to further work, in keeping with the understandings set, for an ever closer, mutually advantageous collaboration on multiple planes, in the interests of both peoples, of their progress and prosperity.

At the same time, reference was made to the fact that, starting from the identity or the great closeness of Romania's and Egypt's stands on most of international issues, the two countries' wish was expressed to intensify their collaboration on a world plane, within the UN and other international bodies, in order to increase their contribution to the constructive settlement of the international questions, to the building of a world free of weapons and wars, a world of peace, understanding and collaboration among nations.

In this framework, the Executive Political Committee underscored the importance of the exchange of opinions on the Middle East questions, the two presidents considering that, in the new conditions, an international conference should be called as soon as possible, under the UN aegis, to be attended by all the sides concerned, the Palestine Liberation Organization—the Palestinian people's sole and legitimate representative—and Israel included, as well as by the Security Council permanent members. The significance was emphasized of the appreciation jointly made during the talks that all efforts should be made for the conference to lead to a political, negotiated solution to the Middle East situation, to the establishment of a comprehensive, just and lasting peace based on Israel's withdrawal from the Arab territories occupied after the 1967 war, the recognition of the Palestinian people's right to self-determination—to the creation of an independent Palestinian state included—the ensurance of the integrity, sovereignty and security of all the states in the region.

Unanimously approving the results of these summit meetings, the agreements covenanted and the documents signed, the Executive Political Committee adopted a programme of measures for the carrying into effect in the best possible conditions of the understandings set, which ensures the further expansion and strengthening of the collaboration between Romania and those countries—the Republic of Kenya, the United Republic of Tanzania, the Arab Republic of Egypt—in the mutual interest, in the interest of the cause of peace, cooperation, national independence and social progress.

PEC Examines Delegation's UN Assembly Mandate

AU1309175688 Bucharest AGERPRES in English 1746 GMT 13 Sep 88

["Romanian Delegation's Mandate to the 43rd UN General Assembly Session"—AGERPRES headline]

[Text] Bucharest, AGERPRES, 13/09/1988—In its 13 September meeting the Executive Political Committee of the CC of the RCP surveyed questions of the international activity of the Romanian party and state. In that framework the Executive Political Committee examined and approved the proposals regarding the participation of the Socialist Republic of Romania in the 43rd United Nations General Assembly.

It was set [as received] that, on the basis of the mandate entrusted to them, the Romanian delegation should promote Romania's considerations and proposals, the outlook and initiatives of Nicolae Ceausescu, party general secretary, president of Romania, on disarmament, on the other items on the agenda of the UN General Assembly session. The Romanian delegation will work for the adoption by the UN of efficient measures conducive to the cessation of the arms race and a passage to disarmament, to nuclear disarmament in the first place, to an end to nuclear tests, renunciation of outer space militarization, the banning and liquidation of chemical weapons, a substantial reduction of conventional arms and military spending.

The Executive Political Committee entrusted the Romanian delegation with the mandate to reiterate, from the rostrum of the high international forum, Socialist Romania's will to further militate to strengthen cooperation with all peoples, with the advanced forces everywhere in the fight for the firm assertion of the peace and cooperation policy, for the negotiated, peaceful settlement of the conflicts in various parts of the world, for the eradication of underdevelopment and the building of a new international economic order, for the establishment of a climate of security, trust and broad cooperation in the world.

According to the mandate entrusted to them, the Romanian delegation will work for the promotion of the new item included in the agenda of the UN General Assembly session at Romania's initiative regarding the states' responsibility not to admit nationalistic, chauvinistic, racist and antisemite manifestations in their territory, not to instigate and support such activities in the territory of other countries. The Romanian delegation will also work for governments and mass media to pledge to combat racist, antisemite, nationalistic conceptions, hatemongering among nations, to militate for the education of the peoples, of the young generation in the spirit of peaceful cooperation, mutual respect, understading and peace.

The Romanian delegation will also underscore states' responsibility for the protection of the environment and the prevention of its pollution following the accumulation of toxic and radioactive residues, for a closer international cooperation in solving these problems.

FEC Discusses Nonaligned Meeting, Lake Doiran

LD1309180588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1305 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Branko Mikulic today presided over a session of the Federal Executive Council. Budimir Loncar, federal secretary for foreign affairs, reported on the course and results of the Nonaligned Movement ministerial conference held 7-10 September in Nicosia, Cyprus.

The FEC accepted the information on the importance and successful results of the conference and approved the work of the Yugoslav delegation. In this framework, according to the report by the Federal Secretariat for Information, particular attention was devoted to the conclusion that Yugoslavia should be the host of the 1989 conference of heads of state or government of the nonaligned countries and the presiding country of the movement in the period after this.

The FEC decided to propose to the SFRY Presidency and the Yugoslav Assembly that they agree to hold the ninth nonaligned summit in Yugoslavia. It based this proposal on Yugoslavia's permanent orientation toward the policy of nonalignment and its responsibility as one of the founders of the movement. The FEC also considered the positive significance of holding the conference for Yugoslavia's international position and based the proposal on its assessment as exceptionally important the events and changes occurring in the world.

Toward this end, the FEC proposed that a session of the Federal Chamber of the SFRY assembly be convened as soon as possible.

The FEC was informed that water is still flowing out of Lake Doiran, in other words, that Greece is crudely violating the bilateral agreements with Yugoslavia on the lake. This is leading to a drop in the lake's level, which means that damage is continuing to be caused to its flora and fauna and to economic activity connected with the lake.

For this reason it was concluded that a protest should be lodged with the Greek Government and that measures should be undertaken immediately to prevent the further draining of water. It was also concluded that a group of authorized experts of the two countries should meet as soon as possible to provide a permanent inspection of the draining of water from Lake Doiran. The FEC also proposed a meeting of the mixed Greek-Yugoslav commission for water resources management, which would also consider the problems that have arisen.

Greek Water Use Protested

LD1309215488 Belgrade TANJUG in English 1735 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, Sept 13 (TANJUG)—The Yugoslav Government today announced that it would lodge a protest with the Greek Government over Greece's continued violation of bilateral agreements with Yugoslavia on the utilization of the waters of Lake Doiran.

By excessively drawing water from Lake Doiran, Greece lowers the level of the lake, shared by the two countries, thus continuing to cause damage to its flora and fauna and the economy of southern Yugoslavia, the government underlined.

Due to a spell of extreme drought this summer, Yugoslavia has agreed that Greece draw five million cubic metres of water from Lake Doiran above the usual quota. Greece has not adhered to the agreement, however, and has exceeded the agreed quantities (using up a total of 26 million cubic metres) and lowered the level of Lake Doiran down to a bare 60 cm.

The Yugoslav Government suggested that a group of experts from the two countries meet as soon as possible with a view to ensuring a constant supervision of the outflow of the waters of the lake. The cabinet of Prime Minister Branko Mikulic proposed that the Yugoslav-Greece water resources management commission should investigate the problems created by the excessive exploitation of the waters of the already shallow and depleted Lake Doiran.

Kosovo Serbs Mount Guard on Village

AU0809183888 Pristina Domestic Service in Albanian 1700 GMT 8 Sep 88

[Excerpts] After yesterday evening's meeting of the Srpski Babus LC organization, also attended by leaders of Urosevac Commune, on the political and security situation in the village, the villagers refused not to protect their village, houses, and property with their own guards between 2200 and 0600. A guard has also been mounted at the Ali Terbishi primary school, where teachers of Serbian nationality are keeping watch every night. The inhabitants of Babus are complaining because the unknown persons who trespassed at night upon the yard of Bozo Stankovic have still not been identified. Albanian wedding parties often behave arrogantly and sound their horns when passing through the village, the meeting stressed. The villagers also demanded an urgent change of name of the primary school. [passage omitted]

Dobrivoje Mladenovic, Urosevac LC Communal Committee secretary, said that the communal leadership should have come to this village much earlier to take note of the problems and to draft a program to solve them, as has been done in the areas of Stimlje and Strpce. He said that we cannot allow this village to become a second Prekale.

Tasks of Militia Unit To Be Sent to Kosovo

LD1409082688 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1458 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—The combined unit of militia of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs, which will be dispatched to Kosovo by 20 September, is fully prepared. Its members will be deployed in all seven security centers there and will provide direct assistance to their colleagues in the province, journalists were told today at the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs.

This unit, composed of 270 selected members of the militia from the whole country, will operate in 22 localities in the province and will spend 4 months there. The size of the unit has been established on the basis of a joint assessment of the present security situation in particular parts of the province.

If the situation changes, it was said, the number of members of the combined unit, who will be working directly and on a day-to-day basis with their colleagues in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo, can be increased or reduced, or a different deployment can be carried out within individual organs.

The member of the unit, who will be deployed in police stations and departments, will carry out the usual everyday tasks—from patrolling to going out into the field. They will not be differentiated in any way from their colleagues to whom they will be affording expertise and other assistance. They were selected, journalists were told, as professional and experienced workers, whose work and knowledge will ensure the qualitative and efficient execution of tasks.

Every police station will have attached to it an officer from the combined unit, who, together with its command, will organize the work and be answerable for its execution.

The journalists were told that the militia unit already despatched to Prekale was the result of an agreement between the provincial and republican Secretariat for Internal Affairs. When the entire unit detachment reaches Kosovo, this unit in Prekale will become a constituent part of it.

The preparations for the deployment of this combined unit have taken some 30 days. This, it was said, was an optimal period because locations had to be determined, numbers of people established, their accommodation and board organized, and the selection and essential preparation of the members of a unit for this kind of joint work had to be carried out.

The new tasks of the combined unit were proposed by the federal secretary for internal affairs. The proposal was supported by the SFRY Presidency at its 12 August session, when preparations effectively began, the representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs recalled.

However, the provision of direct assistance to the organs of internal affairs in the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo should not affect the ability of the combined militia unit as a whole to carry out the tasks that were set for the unit by the SFRY Presidency as early as October last year.

At that time, it was recalled, it was set out that the tasks of the combined unit were to prevent and stamp out mass demonstrations aimed at undermining or destroying the system established by the SFRY Constitution. Also, to secure sites of special importance for the security and defense of the country in the event of demonstrations and other serious disturbances of the public order and peace, and to protect the provincial organs and organizations.

This is why the detachment is orgnaized in such a way as to be able to rally quickly in case of need and to be dispatched to carry out its basic task, the representatives of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs told the journalists.

LCY's Suvar, Reserve Officers Consider Kosovo

LD1209201588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1429 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, today received a delegation of the Federal Conference Presidium of the Federation of the Reserve Officers of Yugoslavia headed by the presidium's president, Vaso Radic. The conversation concentrated on the substance and course of activities and a number of topical issues concerning the work of the reserve officers' organization in fulfilling its tasks. Reference was also made to some problems currently facing the organization. Special emphasis was placed on the organization's importance in society and especially in the efforts to carry out the tasks of overcoming the existing situation in Kosovo. It was also stressed that, in light of the congress resolutions and the standpoints of the LCY Conference, it was necessary to achieve a greater degree of mobility and activity among the LC members in the organization so that it could fulfill its tasks more successfully and more consistently and thus contribute considerably to the efforts to stabilize and further develop society as a whole.

Slovene SAWP Discusses Kosovo Meetings

AU1309154588 Ljubljana Domestic Service in Slovene 1330 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Alenka Jereb report on the session of the Presidium of the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia in Ljubljana on 13 September]

[Text] As they have many times before in history, the masses in our country are unfortunately again being manipulated in our country. Although we talk about a spontaneous reaction by people, it is clear that no crowd can be led without a leader. If the gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins are spontaneous, it means that the Kosovo Polje Local Community leads the entire country of Yugoslavia. This was said, among other things, by Ciril Zlobec at the session of the Republican Conference Presidium of the SAWP of Slovenia, whose main business on the agenda is Kosovo. Alenka Jereb reports:

Numerous arguments were used to help the members of the Presidium to assess today why we do not need meetings in solving the Kosovo problem, from the argument that national conflicts cannot be resolved in the street to the argument that a meeting is not necessary if it does not contribute to better perceptions. It certainly is also true, as Miroslav Markovic of the SAWP of Serbia said, that this is the ultimate stage of impotence in solving difficulties.

We will have meetings, Joze Knez said, if society does not wake up and does not know how to channel them in a positive direction. However there are other questions. Viktor Zakelj put a question in this way:

[Begin Zakelj recording] Does one not try to solve some key Yugoslav questions at the expense of the poverty-stricken and quarreling people of Kosovo? [end recording]

This is where the questions appear: How is it that so many years after the counterrevolution we have not yet agreed in this country on how to solve the problem of Kosovo so that we may actually resolve it? Why does everybody offer his own ideas? Is the person right who swears that the province should first (?get rid of) its economic backwardness and all the other things conditioned by it; or should a legal state begin to function first? Is the other person right who swears by temporary repression and the power of a firm hand?

Surely there are several solutions, and many solutions are necessary, but they must begin to be implemented. Because the weight of the problems presses more and more, the question by Polde Bibic was not surprising:

[Begin Bibic recording] Is this a matter of manipulation? Is this manipulation, considering that we now face a situation which we have not yet called quite precisely by its proper name at this presidium session? It is a struggle for power. Here simply is the question of who will take power in his hands, in which way he will do it, and how he will do it most completely; and he will rule, of course, probably not in a democratic way and a pluralist way as we advocate in Slovenia, and not as one should in a legal state, but in a peculiar way. [end recording]

With all this piling up of the difficulties that are amassing, not only in the province but in the entire country, and there are no proper solutions, calls for arms are made in places which are most affected. What does this mean, Ciril Zlobec asked:

[Begin Zlobec recording] What does it mean, Give us arms, as applied to the problems that arise within a country? I know a single term for this, and this is flirting with or thinking of civil war, which, considering the relations in Yugoslavia and its national composition, can only be a conflict between the nationalities of which nobody can foresee the ultimate limits. [end recording]

Miroslav Markovic replied that the call to arms does not mean a danger of civil war. It is a logical consequence of closing one's eyes to the problem that organs of protection and night guards are needed.

It is clear to us all that there is no time for reflection, and that the problem must be tackled, whether we begin with the economic foundations or with the demands for a legal state. How do people feel because of all this slowness and dark clouds? Zoran Polic said:

[Begin Polic recording] Honor and dignity of man have never had such a low price, or had such a low value as they have now. This does not apply only to the Kosovo situation. It applies to the situation in Yugoslavia in general. [end recording]

Kosovo Polje Activists Talk to Journalists

AU1309152388 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Sep 88 p 7

[R. Tahiri report: "A Spontaneous Talk With Journalists"]

[Text] A meeting of the Kosovo Polje 16th Local Community First SAWP Branch had been called for the evening before last, but was postponed until the following week even though citizens had assembled, on the pretext that the old school does not have suitable conditions for it to be held there. As usual, RILINDJA journalists were not invited to cover the meeting, although correspondents of national papers had come from Pristina, as well as a number of journalists from the SR of Slovenia and the SR of Croatia who are spending several days in Kosovo.

Bearing in mind the existence of many halls in Kosovo Polje where meetings could be held, it is rather surprising that the old school was chosen as the venue for the meeting (it is next to the new school, which has suitable facilities) since all the windows were broken, everything was covered in dust, and there were no loudspeakers or other kinds of "equipment." No doubt local residents and those who called the meeting were perfectly aware of this. Some local inhabitants attempted to persuade journalists that classes are held in this old school, asking "otherwise why would the school desks be here?"

The journalists from Slovenia and Croatia nevertheless used the opportunity to talk to some local citizens about current issues. Ljubo Vujovic, president of the Kosovo Polje 16th Local Community First SAWP Branch, joined the discussion and told journalists, among other things, that "The children of all the Albanians who did not take part in the 1981 counterrevolutionary demonstrations are out of work, while all those who headed the columns of demonstrators found work as soon as they were released from prison." Asked by journalists whether he could give a specific name, Ljubo Vujovic said there was no need to name names, and that the best thing would be to ask Rahman Morina, the provincial internal affairs secretary, for a list of those sentenced for political offenses and then to see where they have been working since serving their sentences. "It is certain that none of them has remained without work, even though there are 1 million unemployed in Yugoslavia. In most cases, they have found better jobs. For instance, if one of them were a laborer before, he is a foreman now," Vujovic concluded. Sveto Grujic from Bresje was among the Serbian and Montenegrin citizens who lamented their grievances to journalists, talking about rapes, assaults on persons and property, and other sufferings they are undergoing in Kosovo. He said that the name of the local school had been changed from "Ivo Lola Ribar" to "Hivzi Sylejmani," and that two or three apartment blocks had been built in Bresje into which Albanians had moved—all with the aim of destroying the local national composition. "This means that the counterrevolution did not only happen in 1981, but has continued since," Sveto Grujic concluded.

An unusual thing happened during the conversation with the journalists. When the journalists began to talk to two members of the Albanian nationality who said that they had not been properly invited to participate in the meeting, even though they were local inhabitants, they were interrupted by strident and emotional interjections from Serbian and Montenegrin citizens expressing disagreement with what they had said. The two Albanians withdrew from the discussion on the excuse that "We did not come here to start fighting, but merely to express our views on the issues that the journalists are asking us about; since we are not being allowed to do this and since you are in no state to listen to us, we are leaving." A few moments later, while people were clustering around the journalists, somebody shouted, "Did you hear what that Albanian said? He said that the attempted rape (thinking of the attack on the abbess) was motivated by lust and not nationalist fever." The Pristina correspondent of a Belgrade newspaper then loudly interrupted, "People, do not let such things happen. Take that man to the Internal Affairs Secretariat at once and he will be held criminally responsible for what he said." It was decided that "Since at least 20 people had heard the Albanian, criminal charges should be brought against him." Journalists meanwhile expressed amazement at what the Albanian speaker, whom they wanted to haul before the courts, was supposed to have said. One of the journalists present interrupted to say that everything had been recorded, and that, if they wished, the cassette could be placed at their disposal. "No," the citizens said, "that cannot be used in court." The journalist, who had thus become a witness of how an "incident" arises, said that it could not be used in court because you would be able to hear that the Albanian said nothing about this matter at all and never uttered the words attributed to him. Let us emphasize that this SAWP branch is the base of the Council for the Organization of Serbian and Montenegrin Protest Meetings.

Meeting Held in Pec Protest Albanian Attacks

AU1309184088 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Here is a report by our colleague Olivera Boskovic on a protest meeting in Pec.

About 8,000 Serbs and Montenegrins are holding a protest meeting in Pec at the moment. The cause for their meeting involves several cases of attempted rape of minors, one a Montenegrin national and another, a Muslim in local village communities. In both cases the attackers were Albanian nationals.

The immediate cause for this meeting is the attack on the Cenic family in the night of 9 September.

Numerous speakers who have so far appeared at the rostrum set up in a hurry for the protest meeting which the session of the 10th SAWP branch of Brzenik in Pec became—Brzenik is where the latest excess happened—have presented many problems. Slogans heard at the meeting included the following: "We want freedom," "Kosovo is Serbia," "Slobodan—Freedom," and "We want one constitution."

Apart from the people from the 10th local community and the whole of Pec, many citizens from neighboring communes were gathered there.

Protest Participants Stoned in Velekince

LD1309171588 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1126 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Summary] Gnjilane, 13 Sep (TANJUG)—Participants in a protest meeting in Gornji Kusac, from the village of Pasjane, were stoned in the village of Velekince while they were returning home. Last night, after 2200 [2000 GMT] the young men who were riding in a tractor trailer through this village, which is populated by Albanians, were stoned. Three of them were injured.

Immediately after the incident some 2000 citizens of Serbian and Montenegrin nationality gathered in front of the House of Culture in Pasjane. Their indignation was so great that they demanded to go to Velekince, find the attackers themselves, and demolish the village. After speaking with the president of the municipal LC Committee of Gnjilane Zivojin Cuckic, the citizens dispersed and went home. Cuckic gave a firm promise that the culprits would be found by the investigative organs as soon as possible and that they would receive appropriate punishment.

Kosovo Presidency Issues Statement on Security

LD1309224188 Belgrade TANJUG in English 2209 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Pristina, September 13 (TANJUG)—The Presidency of the Autonomous Province of Kosovo announced in Pristina today that the situation in the province is deteriorating because of the increased activities of Albanian chauvinists and separatists and their attacks on the integrity and property of Serbs and Montenegrins.

In the announcement, the Presidency underscores that citizens of all nationalities in Kosovo are concerned about the situation and that the negative trends and occurrences in the province are creating an unfavourable political climate.

Since 1981, Albanian separatists and chauvinists have been increasingly active in the province of Kosovo, which is part of the Republic of Serbia, and have pressured over 30,000 Serbs and Montenegrins to move out of the province over the past seven years.

The highest state leadership of Kosovo believes one of the most serious problems in the province is the continued migration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province under pressure from Albanian separatists. The Presidency assessed that such a situation is very skillfully used by Serb and Montenegrin chauvinists whose goal is to create a climate of hopelessness and lack of confidence in the overall system of authority.

In order to improve the situation, the Kosovo Presidency ordered the provincial government to urgently make a report about its work so far and (? the measures) it has undertaken, and all the state organs in the province to assess the condition of their state of organization and work efficiency. It also ordered that cadres must be strenghthened, especially in inspection and legislative organs and the administration for property-rights affairs of the province. All state organs in Kosovo must in future report about their work to the Presidency of the province at least once a month.

Slovene SAWP on Ljubljana Kosovo Rally

LD1309212988 Zagreb Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] The Slovene SAWP will not host the gathering of Serbs and Montenegrins in Ljubljana. This is the message from today's session of the Presidium of the Slovene SAWP republican conference. Here is a report on this by Dragoslav Kosaric.

[Kosaric] The Presidium of the Slovene SAWP republican conference did not accept the initiative for a solidarity meeting in Ljubljana. This is one of the conclusions of today's session on the situation in Kosovo. In the opinion of this front organization, there are three basic preconditions for the situation in this province to change. The first is the introduction of market principles, second the rule of law must ensure security and equality and, third, and most importantly, emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins must end.

More concrete results of Slovene assistance to the Kosovo economy were described. Some 13,000 new jobs have been secured. Regarding the proposed solidarity actions, Joze Smole advocated, as he put it, the rational nucleus contained in the second alternative proposal: A large number of Slovene citizens should go to Kosovo and talk directly with Serbs, Montenegrins, and Albanians and in this way acquire their own picture of the Kosovo situation. He advocated the constitutional integrity of Serbia, but taking into account the autonomy of the provinces.

Regarding the solidarity meetings, the general view is that the masses cannot always be synonymous with democracy and that this does not lead to the resolution of the situation because one form of nationalism prompts another. The slogans which sow national hatred are unacceptable.

Today's session was attended by Milojko Drulovic, a member of the SAWPY federal conference presidium, and Miroslav Markovic, a member of the Serbian SAWP. The representative from Kosovo, Daut Jasanica, did not come to Ljubljana because, it was said, he was busy.

The final decision and conclusions will be adopted in 7 days; a working group will prepare the conclusions by then.

Jajce Invites Delegation From Kosovo

LD1209222288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1734 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Text] Jajce, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—"We suggest that the Presidium of the Pristina SAWP Municipal Conference and of Pristina SUBNOR should sent to Jajce a delegation which would include members of the committee for organizing solidarity meetings." This is said in a message with which the Jajce SAWP Municipal Conference replied to a proposal that that the town should allow a delegation from the committee for organizing solidarity meetings to come to town for talks. The Jajce Socialist Alliance accepts the proposal because it wishes to inform the delegation about the reasons why it could not agree on a protest meeting being held in the town. "Gatherings on a nationalist basis wil not help to solve the problems of Kosovo but will create serious ones in a multinational environment," the message states. These problems must be resolved in accordance with decisions made by top party bodies and through concerted efforts in order to enable everybody in Kosovo to live in freedom and be treated on an equal footing. It is said that the visit will be used to discuss the kind of assistance Jajce could give Kosovo.

Slovene Invitation to Kosovo Protest Meeting

AU1409092188 [Editorial Report] Ljubljana DELO in Slovene on 9 September on page 2 reports on Nova Gorica reaction to reported support by local citizens for a Kosovo protest meeting in Ljubljana, and on 10 September on page 2 carries a facsimile of the message sent by the citizens.

In a 500-word report datelined Nova Gorica, 8 September, and entitled "Surprised as Well as Indignant," Slavica Crnica says:

"It was with surprise as well as indignation that Nova Gorica received the news that a group of 98 people from that commune informed, in writing, the Committee for the Preparation of Meetings of Solidarity with Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo that they support the proposed holding of such a meeting in Ljubljana. The Executive Committee of the Presidium of the Communal Conference of the SAWP of Nova Gorica also discussed this today.

"The opinion has prevailed in Nova Gorica that the Republican Conference of the SAWP of Slovenia must adopt a clear position on this proposal, and the Communists in the commune have supported the position of the Central Committee Presidium of the LC of Slovenia that rejects a meeting and respects the stance of the 16th session of the LCY Central Committee. The Nova Gorica Communists have clearly stated that meetings cannot eliminate the conditions because of which Serbs and Montenegrins are emigrating from the province, and they cannot help in pacifying the situation in the province."

Crnica concludes: "The SAWP Communal Conference in Nova Gorica has not received any suggestion by citizens in support of a meeting in Ljubljana. Considering that the SAWP coordinates the widest interests, those in the commune who signed the message agreeing with a meeting in Ljubljana should have sent their proposal through the SAWP. As it is, the impression has been created that a group of citizens is trying to act on behalf of the majority of the people of the commune. This has upset many people of the Nova Gorica commune, and they conveyed their disagreement with the signatories to the SAWP communal organization."

DELO on 10 September carries a facsimile of a handwritten petition with the following caption: "Ljubljana, 9 Sep—Yesterday we reported on the petition that a group of 98 citizens of Nova Gorica sent to the Committee for the Preparation of Meetings of Solidarity with Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo. We are publishing a photocopy of the first page of the said petition which we have received from Kosovo."

The petition is handwritten in the Latin script, but in Serbo-Croatian. It reads:

"To the Organizational Committee for the Preparation of Meetings outside the Socialist Autonomous Province of Kosovo:
"To Comrade Mica Sparavalo or Miroslav Solevic, 38210 Kosovo Polje.
"Text:
"We support your position that a meeting should be held in Ljubljana.
"Greetings by the signed citizens of Nova Gorica."

The first signature in the same handwriting is that of Predrag Radosavljevic, which is not a typical Slovene name. Eight more signatures appear on the facsimile, and they are all written in the Cyrillic script as used by Serbs and Montenegrins. DELO abstains from any commentary.

Bosnia-Hercegovina LC on Possible Gatherings

LD1209222188 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1533 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Sarajevo, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—The stance outlined at the joint session of the Presidency of the Socialist Republic of Serbia and the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium to respect the warnings and assessments expressed by the leadership of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC leadership in connection with the possible implications of possible gatherings in Bosnia-Hercegovina, was received with satisfaction by the political public of Bosnia-Hercegovina. Starting from the fact that the leadership of the LC in the republics and provinces, operating within the united LCY, should ensure consistent and effective action which will have an impact on stabilizing the political situation throughout the country, the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC Central Committee Presidium at today's session assessed that, in the general interest, the full involvement and common responsibility of the Bosnia-Hercegovina LC, the Serbian LC Central Committee Presidium and the Kosovo LC Provincial Committee Presidium are vital to prevent the heralded meetings in Jajce and some other towns in the Socialist Republic of Bosnia-Hercegovina from taking place. [passage omitted]

Protesting Serbs Sing About Milosevic

AU1309131088 Pristina RILINDJA in Albanian 9 Sep 88 p 2

[S. Popova report: "Familiar Slogans Again"]

[Text] Vucitrn, 8 Sep—As if the unanimous condemnation by the citizens and working people of Vucitrn Commune of the hooligan act of four youths against Jerosima Kosanovic were not enough, this incident became the reason for about 2,000 Serbs and Montenegrins from Vucitrn, Titova Mitrovica, Leposavic, and other parts of the province to gather in protest today. Before the gathering began, at about 1600, some of the participants marched down Partizan Street, where the Kosanovic house is situated, and sang revolutionary songs until the gathering began. However, in one song, the name of Comrade Tito was "replaced" by that of Slobodan Milosevic, whom participants wished to become the future president of Yugoslavia. There were similar slogans to those at earlier gatherings of Serbs and Montenegrins in various places in our country, and among them that of "We do not want to emigrate; we want to fight."

At the protest gathering, Dragisa Murganic, president of the Vucitrn Communal Assembly, addressed the participants and told them about the measures that have been taken against this hooligan act that so upset the Kosanovic family. However, his speech was frequently interrupted with "Boo, boo," as well as with cries of "Better in the grave than slaves," "We will hang them," and "Enough of words..." Misko Popovic from Priluzje then spoke at length about the difficult situation in Kosovo. According to him, Priluzje and Gojbulja are the only places left with any Serbian and Montenegrin inhabitants, and other places have become ethnically pure. He then demanded that many Kosovo and federal cadres who are to blame for the "Kosovo drama" should be called to account. According to Bogdan Milic from Bukos, Vucitrn has become Albania-ized, and every trace of the Serbs and Montenegrins in this commune has been obliterated. This policy has been carried out under the influence of the People's Socialist Republic of Albania, but, according to him, it has been supported by Kosovo cadres and certain Serbian and Montenegrin careerists. For Mile Novokmet, the 16th plenum showed that "Kosovo's agony will still continue." Meanwhile, Professor Pumpalovic said that the 17th plenum must show who should remain in office and who should not. Serbia has never been an occupier, but always a liberator, said Radoje Bulatovic, who then recited a list of names of cadres from Kosovo, Vojvodina, and the LCY Central Committee who, according to him, do not deserve to hold positions of leadership. Slavko Djumic even mentioned 50 officials, including even Franc Setinc, who has said that "The 1974 Constitution is not to blame for the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from Kosovo." This speaker said that life cannot go on without radical changes in the Constitution, and concluded his speech with the saying that "A snake must be struck on the head, not the tail."

Commentator on FRG Daily Writing on Kosovo

AU1309203488 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1700 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] The FRG Daily FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG for one has long specialized in its own special and tendentious presentation of the situation in Yugoslavia, and especially in the Province of Kosovo. The style imposed by Herr Viktor Meier, whose trademark is irreparable Serbophobia and a refusal to accept Yugoslavia's existence on the geographic and political map of Europe, unfortunately seems to have gradually become part of the editorial policy of this popular, supraregional FRG paper.

Here is a commentary by Panco Zafirovski, chief and responsible editor of Yugoslav radio:

A cartoon by a certain Herr Berend which appeared in the issue on 8 September represents a man with a Serbian national cap waving a Serbian national flag without a five-pointed star in front of a large number of people and madly shouting slogans. Over them is a man dressed as a Chetnik with all the insignia and equipment, sword drawn, and a flag fluttering over his head bearing the words: For Great Serbia.

This is how the cartoonist and the editorial board of FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG see the political demonstrations by a large number of Yugoslav citizens of almost all nationalities expressing solidarity with the Serbs and Montenegrins in Kosovo who are submitting to unprecedented pressure and persecution by Albanian nationalists and separatists.

The fact that Herr Berend lacks talent is of little importance. What is involved here is an unbelievable angle of vision which is profoundly at variance with the elementary truth. Of course, it is linked with some intentions and interests which are difficult to comprehend. The cartoon is followed by a lengthy editorial which includes findings similar to those which made Herr Vikto Meier famous. In the article it is claimed in the article that it is Albanians who have been emigrating from Kosovo, under pressure from Serbs and Montegrins. The article—probably in order to gain credibility—also gives a statement by the president of a society for endangered peoples from Goettingen, according to whom reports by the Serbian media and the Yugoslav agency TANJUG are allegedly a grotesque distortion of the real situation concerning persecution. Among other things, he denies the statistical data on the emigration of Serbs and Montenegrins from the province. According to these claims, since 1981 the province has been under occupation by special police forces. If anybody is emigrating, then the Albanians are. It is claimed that as many as 250,000 Albanians had to leave Yugoslavia during the past 15 years or so, for economic, but also for political reasons. Since the beginning of this year alone, 1,300 emigrants have allegedly arrived in the FRG.

These figures are not worth mentioning, because they are not the point. What is involved is unbelievable propagandist alchemy which can change people's national identity and the meaning of facts at the stroke of a pen. It is difficult to guess why FRANKFURTER ALLGEMEINE ZEITUNG rigs these statistical data, unless it wants to join at any cost the completely lone stands launched by Tirana, whose reasons are well-known.

Since when can foreign workers, including Albanians, who have flooded many countries in the world, be assigned to the category of persecuted persons or even political emigres? However, this is not everything in this Meier-Tirana montage, which shows no respect for the readers in claiming that reporting from Kosovo is continuously prevented. This same FRG public—let us not mention others—is now reading and listening to many reports from Kosovo by foreign journalists. The only thing left to us is to suggest to the gentlemen from the above-mentioned society from Goettingen—if it really exists—and to the colleagues from Frankfurt that they visit Kosovo. They could bring their wives and children, but under one condition: They should introduce themselves as Serbs and Montenegrins. Only in this way—since they do not believe facts—could they acquire a personal feeling for the truth about the persecution and mistreatment in Kosovo.

Macedonia President Warns of Albanian Chauvinism

LD1309214688 Belgrade TANJUG in English
1756 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] Kriva Palanka, Sept 13 (TANJUG)—Intensified aggressiveness of Albanian chauvinists and separatists, who pressurize Serbs and Montenegrins into migrating from the Autonomous Province of Kosovo, is having the most adverse effect on the already complex political-security situation in Yugoslavia, Jakov Lazaroski, president of the Presidency of the League of Communists of Macedonia, said today.

In an address to the political leadership of the town of Kriva Palanka, Lazaroski warned that, by recently distributing leaflets with a call for an armed uprising, Albanian chauvinists and separatists have made it quite clear that their final objective is a secesion of Kosovo from Yugoslavia. Demonstrations in the Macedonian town of Kumanovo in late August, when ethnic Albanians demanded that instruction in schools be carried out only in the Albanian language, were also staged according to the "greater Albania" scenario, he added.

The Macedonian party leader underlined that the political situation is also seriously aggravated by increasingly frequent protest rallies of Kosovo Serbs and Montenegrins. However, he added, these protests are an expression of a justified dissatisfaction of Serbs and Montenegrins over the slow tackling of the problems in Kosovo.

The political situation in Yugoslavia is burdened with growing nationalism virtually throughout the country, even in the ranks of the League of Communists, said Lazaroski. He said that the thesis that one's own nation is threatened and exploited by others has been the longest living and the most heavily exploited in multinational Yugoslavia.

He also warned of a growing distrust of the party and state leaderships, as well as eroded mutual trust and even confrontation among some leaderships.

If the League of Communists wishes to open up real prospects for surmounting the crisis in the country and to remain its leading ideo-political force, the economic, political and party reforms urged by the LCY Congress in late May must be resolutely implemented, underlined Lazaroski.

Belgrade SUBNOR Hears Matic Dismissal Demands

LD1309142388 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1342 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Excerpt] Belgrade, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—A copy of a letter the Presidium of the LCY Central Committee sent to the Presidium of the Croat SUBNOR [Federation of Veterans' Associations of Yugoslavia] was given to Petar Matic by Stipe Suvar, president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium. This was said today by Jagos Puric, member of the Presidium of the Belgrade SUBNOR City Committee, at an extended session of the Belgrade SUBNOR Presidium. Jagos Puric informed the members of the capital's war veterans organization about the details of a conversation which took place today between Stefan Korosec, secretary of the LCY Central Committee Presidium, and Rados Smiljkovic, president of the Belgrade LC City Committee.

The letter was signed by Stefan Korosec on 7 September, the day the Presidium of the SUBNOR federal board held a session. We have learned from Stefan Korosec that the copy of the letter was given to Petar Matic by Stipe Suvar who is entitled to do that, Puric said, adding that, in a situation when Matic's dismissal is called for throughout the country the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium bears the responsibility for possible consequences.

At today's session of the capital's war veterans' organization devoted to current political events demands were heard for the dismissal of Petar Matic from the office of the president of the SUBNOR federal board and overwhelming support given to Dusan Pekic with the recommendation that he be proposed for the office of the president of the Yugoslav war veterans' organization. The mistakes Matic committed are obvious, it was said, while at the same time Dusan Pekic's positions enjoy the support of a great number of war veterans. In view of this how is it possible, it was said, to equate the degree of their responsibility.

In addition to the proposal to expel Matic from the LCY Central Committee and the LC, demands were heard for extraordinary LCY and SUBNOR congresses and for the expulsion of Draza Markovic from the Council of the Federation and the LCY. [passage omitted]

Suvar Reproached for Giving Letter to Matic

AU1309160088 Belgrade Domestic Service
in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 13 Sep 88

[Text] The Presidium of the Intercommunal LC Conference of the Sumadija-Pomoravlje region has met in Kragujevac and extended support to changes to the Serbian Constitution. It also harshly reproached Stipe Suvar for giving Petar Matic a copy of the letter [LCY Presidium letter to Croat Veterans' Presidium asking for Dusan Pekic's statements]. Zoran Tglisovic reports from Kragujevac:

The Presidium of the Intercommunal LC Conference of Sumadija-Pomoravlje region demanded that direct and specific responsibility be assumed, irrespective of the fact that the personality and office of the president of the LCY Central Committee Presidium are involved. Such a work method is impermisible in the LC, and the gesture was deliberate and planned with a view to discrediting Dusan Pekic, secretary of the Veterans'

Federation of Yugoslavia, that is, postponing the withdrawal of Petar Matic, or, and this is what has happened, provoking divisions among the veterans.

This (?dishonorable) act, assessed as something grave in times when all forces are making efforts to improve the situation, must, as was said, represent a call on and a warning to the forthcoming 17th LCY Central Committee session with the aim of settling accounts with those people who oppose changes in our own ranks.

Matic Resigns as Veterans Group President

AU1409130988 Belgrade Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1300 GMT 14 Sep 88

[Text] Petar Matic, president of the Presidium of the Yugoslav Veterans Federation, has submitted his irrevocable resignation to his office. In a letter that he sent to the Veterans Federation Presidium, Matic explained that he was resigning in the interest of the unity of the veterans organization.

4-Day Strike Ends in Sinj Thread Factory

LD1209204888 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1244 GMT 12 Sep 88

[Summary] Sinj, 12 Sep (TANJUG)—The 4-day strike in Sinj's Dalmatinka factory ended today following the Workers' Council decision to increase the August wages by 25 percent and the September wages by another 25 percent. The factory, which produces sewing thread, is the largest collective in the region.

BORBA Commentary Views Economic System

AU1309145788 Belgrade BORBA in Serbo-Croatian 12 Sep 88 p 13

[Predrag Tasic commentary reprinted from VJESNIK: "Mikulic's Fall Trials"]

[Text] The first days of September have brought hints of a new storm outside the harbor of Mikulic's government: Statistics have shown how retail prices overtook the target rate of inflation by four percentage points as early as the end of August. There immediately followed a demand by the trade unions to change the intervention law on pay.

The FEC will experience its first fall trials on the actual issue of the payment of personal incomes. According to a survey by the Market Research Institute in Belgrade, as many as 88 percent of industrial enterprises surveyed believe that limiting the growth in personal incomes will have a negative effect on production because workers with low incomes will lose the motivation to work. For the same reason, 53 percent of those surveyed believe that this measure will also have a negative effect on the growth of exports. As many as two-thirds of the Associated Labor Organizations surveyed believe that restrictions on the payment of personal incomes will only nominally increase accumulation, while 3.2 percent of all those asked replied that this move by the government will significantly increase their funds.

Some economists have already cited the data which reveal the full naivete of the belief of the IMF and the FEC that inflation will be halted by limiting the growth of personal incomes. This is stressed by the figure of 300,000 billion dinars which will be allocated for paying interest rates on inventory loans, while in the worst case, one would need about 26,000 billion dinars to cover total net personal incomes. The essence of this comparison is not to demand that the policy of real interest rates be abandoned, but to prove that in a system such as ours, (it pays enterprises and the state to hold and to finance stocks because selling them would cause losses and reduced contributions to the budget), the introduction of market categories and restrictions on spending does not act in the same way as it would in market economies. Because of this, it could be said that those who stress that the program of the IMF and the FEC which imposes "nominal guidelines" on domestic demand has no hope of success, are right, because the problem of this economy is not in overheated spending as a cause but as a consequence of an inefficient system.

For those who want to learn from the past, 1984 is an obvious example of how inflation cannot be halted simply by stopping spending. Why? Because administratively limiting the growth of pay, of public and communal spending, of investments, and so forth does not eliminate the systemic causes of disturbances. The creators of economic policy have in no way managed to understand how this system rests on spending above real possibilities which is legally sanctioned by invented categories like incomes, basic organizations of associated labor, the pooling of labor and resources and so on. This deficit is financed by foreign loans or, when they dry up, by South American inflation. Scrapping both sources of finance for unrealistic spending would also scrap the system itself! Can all those (and there are many) who enjoy the fruits of such a system permit this to happen?

Mikulic Meets Mozambique Minister Matsinhe

LD0809205288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 1644 GMT 8 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—FEC President Branko Mikulic, today received Mozambican Security Minister Mariano Matsinhe, who is visiting Yugoslavia. The talks were attended by Dobroslav Culafic, federal secretary for national defense. Minister Matsinhe delivered a message from Mozambican Prime Minister Machungo for FEC President Branko Mikulic.

In their talks they discussed bilateral cooperation and international issues relating to the activities of the nonaligned countries, the economic situation in the world, and the situation in southern Africa. It was assessed that bilateral relations are developing well and that future economic relations should be raised to a higher level. The importance of updating and strengthening the role and activities of the Nonaligned Movement was stressed, as was the importance of expanding and promoting South-South cooperation.

Dolanc Receives Iraqi Interior Minister

LD0909032288 Belgrade TANJUG Domestic Service in Serbo-Croatian 2140 GMT 8 Sep 88

[Text] Belgrade, 8 Sep (TANJUG)—Stane Dolanc, vice president of the SFRY Presidency, today received SamirMuhammad 'Abd al-Wahhab, Iraqi minister of interior, who is heading a delegation of the Iraqi Interior Ministry that is staying in our country as guests of the Federal Secretariat for Internal Affairs. The talks were also attended by Dobrosav Culafic and the Iraqi ambassador in Belgrade, Mamduh 'Abd al-Hamid.